No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhaugulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, Mar. 16, '76	Nil.	Weather—A few drops on Thursday morning. No change since last week. Nearly six months have passed without rain. The harvest is becoming general throughout the district. Prices continue easy.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Bhaugulpore, „ 20,* „	Nil.	Weather—Very strong westerly winds. The *rubbee* crops are being rapidly reaped. No rain is wanted till the outturn is housed. Aghani rice and moong has already been sown in low lands, and is germinating. Ploughing is going on everywhere. Mango promises to be a wonderful crop, and a very useful one to the poorer classes in the north. General health is very good, but small-pox is prevalent here and there, but not in a very severe form.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 35	Purgunh, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—High dry west wind. Rain is wanted for the *bhadoe* sowings. No change in prospects of crops or in prices since last week.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 36	Sonthal Pergns. „ 19, „	0·02	Weather—Cloudy occasionally all over the district. A few drops of rain reported in different places. *Rubbee* outturn reported good in Rajmehal, and bad in Godda. Mango and mohwa crops good everywhere so far.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 37	Cuttack, Mar. 11, '76	Nil.	Weather—No rain in the Sudder station. A few very slight showers reported from interior. Mornings foggy and cool, but very hot later in the day. No crops of importance on the ground except little cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco. Small-pox at Kendrapara; with this exception public health is good.
Orissa Divn. 38	Pooree, „ 16, „	Nil. A few drops.	Weather—Very hot. Three-fourths of the *dalooa* paddy crop may be expected, the remaining fourth part will fail for want of rain. The state of the other crops is fair. Cholera is raging in Pooree. Rain is much needed throughout the Khoordah sub-division.
Orissa Divn. 39	Balasore, „ 17, „	1·90	Weather—Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the centre and north of the district, and ploughing for the main rice crop has commenced. In the south of the district a little rain has fallen, but not enough for commencing field work. Cholera is prevalent towards the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 17, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable, but becoming very warm. There is no change in the state of the crops. The outturn of *rubbee* crops is very short. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
41	Lohardugga, „ 18, „	·13	Weather—Seasonable. A little rain fell on Saturday, the 11th. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested, but the outturn will be much below the average. The mohwa promises well. General health is fair. Small-pox is still reported from Palamow, and a few cases of cholera from Chota Nagpore Proper.
42	Singbhoom, „ 17, „	0·37	Weather—Seasonable. No crops to report about.
43	Manbhoom, „ 18, „	0·29	Weather—Rain is wanted. There being but little crops on the ground. There is nothing to report.

* Telegram of the 20th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st March 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	18 0	14 8	18 0	17 8	17 0	25 0	24 8	19 8	25 8	25 0	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 21 4	21 4	16 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	17 8 to 21 4	17 8 to 21 4	18 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	20 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	20 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 0	19 8	21 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 19 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	20 8	20 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	18 0	18 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	9 12	9 8	11 0	16 4	16 4	14 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 12	18 8	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	21 5	20 0	40 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 12	18 4	15 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 16 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	45 0	35 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	23 8	23 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	32 0
12	Rajshahye	I 21 0	18 12	13 8 to 15 0	41 4	21 0	...	19 11	20 4 to 21 0	19 8 to 20 4	22 8 to 24 6	26 4	24 0 to 26 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	J 22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 12	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	9 12	26 8	27 0	26 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	K 22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	0 9	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	M ...	11 3	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	N 17 12	17 0	12 5	40 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 12	22 12	24 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	O 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	Q 15 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	19 12	19 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	21 8	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 40 to 43-12 seers, rice best sort 17-8 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22-8 to 29 seers, and gram 22 to 25-8 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 34 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 22-8 seers, rice common 25 to 26 seers, maize 20 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27 seers, rice best sort 22-8 to 30 seers, rice common 24 to 35 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 22 to 34 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-8 to 24-4 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 20 to 22-4 seers, and gram 20 to 26-12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-4 to 17 seers, barley 37-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 8-8 seers, rice common 16-12 to 2 seers, bulrush millet 13-4 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 17 seers, rice best sort 18 to 19 seers, rice common 20 to 20 seers, and gram 18-8 to 25 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 32-8 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 25 seers, and gram 25 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 23-8 seers, and gram 30 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 18th March 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 8	19 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	44 0	39 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	360 0	360 0	180 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	11 8	110 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	7 0	170 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	21 0 to 30 0	24 6 to 30 0	11 8 to 15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	14 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 5	6 1	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 1	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 15 seers, rice common 22 8 to 23-11 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 20 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 13 seers, rice common 17 to 23 seers, lesser millet 14 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, rice best sort 13 to 15 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, barley 45 seers, rice best sort 14 to 17 seers, rice common 18 to 22 seers, and gram 21 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 to 28 seers, rice common 19 to 26 seers and gram 20 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to 23 seers, paddy 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, and gram 6 to 14-10 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	R 11 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	30 0	31 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	12 0	13 8	10 0	25 0	25 8	16 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	T 24 8	24 0	17 8	42 0	40 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	U 23 0	24 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	V 20 12	20 12	16 0	36 4	35 11	...	12 0 to 13 0	17 8	17 0	16 14	18 10	18 8	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore...	W 19 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	40 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	22 0	22 0	18 0	43 0	44 0	29 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	23 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	X 24 0	27 0	14 8	35 0	37 0	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...
33	Mongbyr	26 2	26 2	17 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	12 6	16 8	10 5	18 9	21 0	18 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	Y 24 0	21 0	18 15	10 6	38 0	18 15	22 11	21 8	20 3	25 4	24 0	21 7	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z 18 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	AA 18 0	18 0	16 6	24 0	24 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	40 0	45 0	40 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	BB 21 0	22 5	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	17 1	31 8	28 14	21 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	18 6	18 6	5 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	26 4	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
39	Balasore	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazaribagh	CC 21 0	20 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	20 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	DD 16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	22 8	...	...	...

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 18 seers, and rice common 18 to 19 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 14 to 22 seers, and rice common 18 to 24 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 28 seers, barley 37-8 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 20 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 28 to 33 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26 seers, barley 34 to 42-8 seers, rice best sort 12 to 14 seers, rice common 22 to 28 seers, buiriah millet 30 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 35 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, rice best sort 16-12 to 21-8 seers, rice common 17-10 to 23 seers, lesser millet 25-14 to 28 seers, maize 26 to 32 seers, and gram 20 to 24 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-12 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 45 seers, rice best sort 13 to 23 seers, rice common 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 21 to 35 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 33 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 13 to 17 seers, rice common 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 35 seers, maize 39 to 45 seers, and gram 28 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th March 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																		
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	11 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	9 8	8 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	220 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	6 10	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	42 0	43 0	20 0	31 8	34 8	24 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	..	...	...	37 0	35 0	26 4	30 0	30 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
37 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	34 8	19 0	35 0	34 8	19 0	180 0	180 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	28 9	29 11	29 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	30 12	28 9	28 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 0	Durbhunga.
...	..	...	40 0	40 0	29 6	37 8	40 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
43 0	44 0	...	38 0	39 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	31 0	32 8	32 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Saran.
...	...	...	..	...	38 0	50 0	46 0	30 8	25 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	33 6	26 2	33 6	32 5	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	..	...	...	40 6	36 12	30 5	30 5	27 12	18 15	176 12	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
ORISSA.																		
...	...	...	21 0	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	30 3	27 9	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Balasore.
CHOTANAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	48 0	50 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	12 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singhbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	36 0	36 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, ragi or murwa 28 to 30 seers, maize 36 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, rice best sort 19 to 20 seers, rice common 22 to 23 seers, and gram 22 to 24 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 26 seers, rice common 22 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 45 to 55 seers, maize 32 to 60 seers, and gram 1o to 30 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 23-10 seers, rice common 28-14 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.

C C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 25 to 26 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 27-8 seers.

D D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 24 to 30 seers, rice common 26 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	2·00	0·38	2·82	11th Mar.	
		Cutwa	0·76	Nil	0·76	ditto	
		Culna	0·68	0·54	1·22	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	0·83	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·95	Nil	0·95	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2·98	Nil	2·98	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·10	1·00	1·10	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·02	Not rec.	0·02	4th Mar.	
		Hetampore	0·11	ditto	0·11	ditto	
		Rejnore	1·40	ditto	1·40	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·91	1·14	2·05	11th Mar.	
		Tumlook	0·04	Nil	0·04	ditto	
		Gurbetta	0·20	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai (Dy. Collr.'s Office)	0·64	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai (Exe. Engr.'s Office)	0·85	Nil	0·85	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·74	0·54	2·28	ditto	
		Serampore	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 20th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876.
	Howrah	Howrah	3·10	0·10	4·57	ditto	
		Mahesrekha	1·26	Nil	1·26	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	0·31	Nil.	0·31	ditto	
		Calcutta	2·38	0·16	5·17	ditto	
		Alipore (Dispensary)	2·77	0·28	5·05	ditto	
		Alipore (Jail)	2·71	0·20	5·28	ditto	
		Busseerhat	3·19	0·40	3·59	ditto	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Baraset	2·56	Nil	3·16	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·23	1·38	2·56	ditto	
		Barripore	1·46	Nil	1·46	ditto	
		Satkhira	4·18	0·36	5·64	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2·47	0·19	2·66	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	2·73	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·72	0·10	0·92	ditto	
		Bongong	0·09	0·59	1·13	ditto	
		Meherpore	3·48	Nil	3·48	ditto	
		Chooadanga	1·07	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Kooshtea	2·04	Nil	2·04	ditto	
		Ranaghat	2·93	1·15	3·08	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·80	1·70	2·97	ditto	
		Nurrail	1·61	Nil	1·96	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·49	0·48	3·08	ditto	
		Jhenida	2·14	0·50	3·07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·56	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·89	0·91	2·73	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	1·60	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·37	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·29	Nil	0·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	1·23	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·42	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Kandee	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulesh	0·07	Nil	0·07	ditto	
		Nattore	0·14	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·38	Nil	1·39	ditto	
		Serajgunj	2·30	Nil	2·30	ditto	Not rec. 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling (Telegraph Office)	0·05	0·34	1·24	ditto	
		Darjeeling (Hospital)	0·10	0·35	1·12	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	0·04	0·10	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Buxa (Commissioner's Office)	Nil	0·02	0·02	11th Mar.	
		Buxa (Civil Surgeon's Office)	0·10	0·60	0·92	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	1·18	1·01	2·84	11th Mar.	
		Dacca... Hospital	1·38	0·73	3·04	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	1·25	1·38	4·55	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·31	Nil	1·61	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0·59	0·98	1·97	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·84	Nil	2·03	ditto	
		Madaripore	2·59	1·99	5·83	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	1·58	0·83	2·41	ditto	
		Perozepore	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 20th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876.
		Patuakhally	2·00	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Dashmitkhan	1·41	0·40	1·94	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0·70	0·16	0·86	ditto	
		Jamalpore	1·60	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Atia	1·19	Nil	1·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1·17	0·22	1·43	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·20	0·59	1·80	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	0·95	0·31	1·26	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·28	0·06	0·34	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·85	3·23	5·45	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·17	0·87	2·77	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	2·05	2·22	5·73	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	0·12	1·49	2·49	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1·43	0·71	3·07	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	0·24	0·20	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	11th Mar.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·05	0·05	11th Mar.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·08	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Buxar	Nil	0·06	0·06	11th Mar.	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	0·15	0·24	ditto	Not rec. 27th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876.
		Hajeepore	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Sectamurhee	ditto	0·11	0·03	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	0·10	0·31	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	0·25	1·11	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Saran	Chupra	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	0·12	0·23	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	0·11	0·51	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamoose	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	0·01	0·42	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	0·02	0·11	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	0·01	0·08	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Not rec.	0·14	4th Mar.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	0·15	Nil	0·15	11th Mar.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Godda	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... (Telegraph Office)	Nil	Nil	Nil	11th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... (Hospital)	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	11th Mar.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... (Exe. Engr.'s Office)	Nil	1·95	2·25	ditto	
		Balasore ... (Collector's Office)	0·30	1·22	2·52	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·02	0·20	1·22	ditto	
		Soran	0·33	1·00	1·33	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... (Jail)	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... (Dispensary)	0·01	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	0·21	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0·14	0·23	0·37	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·15	0·35	0·50	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·22	2·76	4·05	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	1·56	Not rec.	5·03	4th Mar.	
		Golaghát	0·33	ditto	1·04	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·80	ditto	2·50	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·53	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Hattiapootie	0·88	ditto	2·48	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·13	ditto	3·50	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·05	ditto	3·89	ditto	
		Suntook	1·33	ditto	4·06	ditto	
		Cherideo	2·45	ditto	5·99	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	11th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1876.

FARINDRA MOHAN BASU, *Head Clerk,*
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th March 1876.

Stations	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea-level	Thermometer.		Humidity (Saturation)	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather notices
					° C.	° F.		Direction.	Velocity.*			
Calcutta.	Mar. 12th	10	30·005	29·927	77·0	222·5	84	N N E	6·7	1·10	K	scuds.
		16	29·885	29·804	85·0	185·6	62	S W	5·3	.....	C	
	13th	0	30·034	29·952	81·2	178·2	54	N N E	3·6	.....	.....	b
		6	29·913	29·831	87·0	188·6	41	E S E	5·8	.....	.....	b
	14th	0	29·941	29·859	81·5	178·7	75	W S W	4·2	.....	K	scuds.
		16	29·748	29·810	89·7	193·4	56	S by W	6·0	.....	CS, K	
	15th	0	29·861	29·779	82·6	180·9	57	N N W	5·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·775	29·729	89·5	193·1	33	S W	4·7	.....	.....	
	16th		29·812	29·669	81·7	178·8	75	S by W	4·7	.....	.....	
		16	29·697	29·615	88·2	190·8	68	S	6·3	.....	.....	o, r
	17th	10	29·937	29·855	84·4	184·1	67	N E	4·1	0·51	.....	b
		16	29·795	29·813	91·3	196·3	39	W S W	5·8	.....	.....	b
	18th	10	29·867	29·785	84·5	184·1	46	W S W	3·7	.....	C	
		16	29·841	29·759	89·0	192·6	36	S S W	4·1	.....	C	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 12th	10	30·026	30·032	82	79	78	N N W	6·7	0·20	N	b, m
		16	29·9	29·918	86	77	68	S W	5·5	.....	C	b
	13th	10	30·18	30·054	83	76	78	W S W	5·4	.....	C	m
		16	29·920	29·931	84	75	76	S S W	8·8	.....	N	m, n, b
	14th	10	29·951	29·947	83	78	78	S S W	5·5	.....	K	n
		16	29·813	29·824	87	79	75	S S W	10·0	.....	N	b
	15th	10	29·889	29·906	87	69	56	N N W	4·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·770	29·795	86	75	67	S S E	10·5	.....	.....	b
	16th	10	29·841	29·857	86	79	76	S S W	10·5	.....	KS	b
		16	29·781	29·797	83	79	84	S S E	13·4	.....	N	o
	17th	10	29·909	29·925	87	79	75	N N W to N	10·1	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·803	29·819	92	76	45	W	14·5	.....	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29·896	29·912	84	79	75	S S W	4·5	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·826	29·842	87	80	72	S S W	9·0	.....	K	b, m
Chittagong.	Mar. 12th	10	29·959	30·012	81	69	48	N	5·2	.....	.....	b, o
		16	29·824	29·935	88	71	44	S W	4·6	.....	.....	b, o
	13th	10	29·970	30·082	84	71	62	N E	5·3	.....	K, KS	m
		6	29·820	29·918	86	76	61	W N W	5·5	.....	.....	b, o
	14th	10	29·912	30·024	82	67	42	N	5·7	.....	.....	m
		16	29·759	29·871	84	76	67	S	9·0	.....	KS	o
	15th	10	29·847	29·960	84	78	68	E S E	3·4	.....	CK	o
		16	29·680	29·782	86	78	64	E S E	10·4	.....	.....	b, o
	16th	10	29·820	29·942	84	77	74	S E	5·5	.....	K, KS	b
		16	29·749	29·862	85	78	74	E	12·1	.....	.....	b, o
	17th	10	29·882	29·975	79	72	69	S E	7·5	.....	CK, KS	
		16	29·798	29·892	87	72	77	E	7·0	.....	C, b	o
	18th	10	29·924	29·986	79	64	62	E	5·0	0·05	KS	o
		16	29·902	29·964	84	76	67	S W	7·0	.....	CS	o
Madras.	Mar. 11th	10	29·954	29·880	87	75	55	S E by E	5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·856	29·846	87	77	61	E	4	.....	.....	o
	12th	10	29·978	30·108	87	78	65	E	9	.....	.....	b, o
		16	29·840	29·892	86	77	68	E	12	.....	.....	b, o
	13th	10	30·047	29·965	88	78	62	E S E	8	.....	.....	o
		16	29·929	29·950	87	78	65	E S E	14	.....	.....	o
	14th	10	30·047	30·067	90	78	56	S by E	4	.....	.....	o
		16	29·891	29·921	86	76	61	S E by E	14	.....	.....	o
	15th	10	29·964	29·985	88	74	49	S S W	10	.....	.....	b
		16	29·871	29·841	87	78	65	S	14	.....	.....	o
	16th	10	29·914	29·943	92	76	45	S S W	4	.....	.....	o, r
		16	29·789	29·810	88	79	65	S E by E	12	.....	.....	b, o
	17th	10	29·914	29·971	84	79	67	S E	11	.....	.....	b, o
		16	29·821	29·868	88	79	65	S E by S	11	.....	.....	o
Cuttack.	Mar. 12th	10	29·943	30·024	83	75	67	S	24	.....	K	o
		16	29·784	29·865	92	76	42	S S W	25	.....	KS, C	
	13th	10	29·897	29·979	86	78	61	S S W	14	.....	CK	b
	14th	10	29·869	29·950	93	76	44	S E	14	.....	KS	b
		16	29·877	29·959	88	74	49	W S W	15	.....	C	b
		16	29·724	29·805	99	74	27	W	20	.....	CK	b
	15th	10	29·842	29·923	89	72	38	E N E	13	.....	.....	b
		16	29·657	29·738	98	71	32	W N W	24	.....	K	b
	16th	10	29·749	29·818	90	78	66	S W	14	.....	.....	o
		16	29·614	29·694	96	79	44	S	10	.....	N, C, K	
	17th	10	29·832	29·914	88	77	58	N N E	11	.....	C	b
		16	29·728	29·809	95	72	27	E S E	20	.....	CK	b
	18th	10	29·885	29·967	85	77	68	N E	10	.....	CK	
		16	29·842	29·924	87	74	51	S S W	10	.....	K, S, C	
Akyab.	Mar. 12th	10	30·000	30·027	81	79	55	L S E	3·8	.....	.....	b
		16	29·808	29·8·9	85	76	64	W N W	8·3	.....	.....	b
	13th	10	30·012	30··34	86	76	64	L	3·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·866	29·887	87	75	56	W	9·3	.....	.....	b
	14th	10	29·936	29·957	87	74	57	N	6·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·813	29·834	86	76	61	N N E	11·6	.....	.....	b
	15th	10	29·888	29·909	87	76	58	N N W	4·0	.....	.....	b
		6	29·744	29·765	84	78	76	W	8·1	.....	.....	b
	16th	10	29·901	29·922	84	77	64	S	3·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·811	29·832	84	78	75	S S W	6·0	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	29·971	29·992	86	78	68	S	1·1	.....	.....	g
		16	29·012	29·034	75	71	81	S	7·1	0·69	.....	r
	18th	10	29·953	29·977	85	74	57	W	2·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·871	29·892	87	75	55	N	6·1	.....	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 18th March 1876

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorologic[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats, Mds.	Tonnage of boats, Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
9	Paddy	1,442	721	1,607	57	1,792	29 15 0	...
4	Rice	668	688	1,063	38	608	6 14 0	...
3	Gram	103	73	213	8	256	2 10 0	...
1	Jute	122	122	222	8	72	2 0 0	...
1	Potatoes...	55	29	108	4	128	1 8 0	...
19	Spices	3,033	30,330	4,646	163	5,312	68 4 0	...
4	Oilcake	730	730	1,045	37	1,184	14 10 0	...
9	Jaggery	1,150	5,750	2,003	72	1,152	10 8 0	...
1	Cotton	100	1,000	154	6	98	0 12 0	...
1	Hides	115	1,450	194	7	168	2 10 0	...
1	Dry-fish	25	250	55	2	62	0 4 0	...
1	Salt	50	270	111	4	128	1 0 0	...
4	Plants	400	48	950	32	32	2 10 0	...
27	Laterite stone	6,050	132	15,277	549	17,568	70 10 0	...
57	Empty boats	......	......	6,247	223	3,744	37 6 0	...
5	Passenger boats ...	......	......	306	11	326	2 3 8	...
140	Total ...	16,098	41,573	34,251	1,224	32,798	244 7 8	
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
40	Paddy	8,190	4,095	10,078	...	...	159 12 0	...
25	Rice	6,430	6,430	11,106	...	...	169 14 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats, Mds.	Tonnage of boats, Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
1	Ghooting lime	122	23	243	9	144	1 2 0	...
1	Iron works	400	200	672	24	788	9 12 0	...
2	Mile posts	200	4	140	16	236	2 0 0	...
4	Empty boats	......	......	1,166	42	1,232	15 0 0	...
8	Total	722	227	2,321	91	2,400	27 14 0	
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
10	Laterite stone	5,280	80	10,512			148 8 0	...
3	Ghooting lime	1,128	212	2,691			38 10 0	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
140	Local	16,098	41,573	1,224	32,798	244 7 8	...	
8	Govt. stores	722	227	91	2,400	27 14 0	...	
148		16,820	41,800	1,315	35,198	272 5 8	...	

5	Salt	460	2,400	839	...	...	13 6 0	...		1	Tools	100	360	243	...	...	3 6 0	...	250	Local ...	23,548	70,158	1,081	70,092	654 15 0	...					
2	Jaggery	175	875	317	...	...	4 5 9	...		10	Empty boats	...	...	3,087	...	...	24 2 0	...	24	Govt. stores ...	6,014	792	629	25,950	248 10 0	...					
2	Hides	900	9,000	1,750	...	...	12 14 0	...																							
1	Lac	160	1,900	171	...	...	2 4 0	...																							
2	Horns	160	1,600	234	...	...	3 0 8	...																							
1	Oil-cake	150	150	224	...	...	3 0 0	...																							
4	Grain	135	272	339	...	...	4 2 0	...																							
2	Linseed	223	892	294	...	...	5 10 0	...																							
16	Spices	2,255	45,100	4,271	...	...	61 2 0	...																							
5	Timber	1,200	3,843	1,193	...	...	28 14 0	...																							
6	Salt-fish	190	669	850	...	...	12 9 0	...																							
7	Laterite stone	2,100	84	5,847	...	...	28 2 0	...																							
99	Empty boats	...	...	10,052	...	...	143 14 0	...																							
11	Passenger boats ...	...	...	1,107	...	...	22 10 0	...																							
226	Total ...	12,533	76,198	47,076	1,081	70,092	654 15 0	...	24			6,014	792	37,179	629	25,950	248 10 0	...	250		29,562	70,950	2,710	96,042	903 0 0	...					
309	Total	25,686	137,711	81,927	2,965	1,05,980	955 15 1	...	37			7,296	1,152	59,994	711	28,410	276 8 0	...	318		47,422	1,10,157	3,610	1,31,540	1,170 14 8	0 12					
309	Total of same month last year ...	37,929	210,545	92,373	3,250	1,55,151	1,262 2 4	0 14	258			41,498	4,053	97,347	3,181	1,56,384	1,351 10 0	0	696		79,627	2,13,949	6,780	2,56,485	2,079 12 4	0 10					

MISCELLANEOUS.

Local Traffic.

1	Timber, 13 in No. ...	...	56	...	...	...	1 12 0	...		Nil									1	Local ...	...	2	...	...	24 0 8	...					
	Bamboos, 14,350 in No. ...	...	144	...	...	...	22 10 0	...												Govt. stores ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...					
1	Total ...	...	200	...	...	...	24 0 8	...		Nil		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	2	...	...	24 0 8	...					

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

1	Timbers, 3 in No. ...	...	12	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	5	Boats passed free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Local ...	...	227	...	...	30 2 0	...					
5	Bamboos, 21,551 in No. ...	...	215	...	...	...	29 0 0	...											5	Govt. stores ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...					
6	... ...	...	227	...	...	...	30 2 0	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11		...	227	...	...	30 2 0	...					
7	Total ...	...	427	...	...	...	54 8 8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		...	427	...	...	54 8 8	...					
23	Total of same month last year ...	...	531	...	...	...	109 8 0	...	5	...	...	42	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	28		...	571	...	...	114 2 0	...					
373	Grand Total ...	38,686	1,78,138	81,927	2,965	1,05,980	955 15 1	...	37			7,296	1,152	59,994	711	28,410	276 8 0	...	419		47,422	1,10,157	3,610	1,31,540	1,170 14 8	0 12					
422	Grand Total of same month last year ...	37,929	210,976	92,373	3,250	1,55,151	1,262 2 4	0 14	258			41,498	4,053	97,347	3,181	1,56,384	1,351 10 0	0	696		79,627	2,13,949	6,780	2,56,485	2,079 12 4	0 10					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—87 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	PRIVATE TRAFFIC. Approximate Tonnage of Boats. Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Miles.	Tons.	Toll-free.	Tolls. Rs. A. P.	Rate of toll per ton per mile. A. P.	Number of boats.	STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Tonnage of Boats. Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Miles.	Tons.	Toll-free.	Tolls. Rs. A. P.	Rate of toll per ton per mile. A. P.	Number of boats.	ABSTRACT. Nature of Traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Postages.	Ton mileage.	Tollages. Rs. A. P.	Rate of toll per ton per mile. A. P.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.								Mds.	Rs.								Mds.	Rs.					
21	Straw	2,199	684	4,615	158	2,983	45 7 3	.....																	
7	Timber	2,818	7,830	5,194	180	3,357	45 0 0	.....	2	Stones	142	25	97 4	126	278	14 11 0	.....								
6	Salt	624	5,000	1,150	42	1,117	17 14 0	.....																	
9	Cotton	747	7,117	1,334	50	1,078	17 14 0	.....																	
2	Jaggery	252	2,520	1,227	45	1,113	2 12 0	.....																	
1	Cocoanuts	200	1,000	231	8	231	3 12 0	.....	1	Stones	40	8	97 4	126	78	3 12 0	.....								
1	Bamboo mats	104	520	774	28	643	5 14 0	.....																	
14	Paddy	466	248	836	29	742	6 12 11	.....																	
8	Dry-fish	55	550	262	9	178	5 0 0	.....	1	Chatti oil	262	246	810	29	205	1 2 0	.....	17	Govt. Stores	2,752	819	278	5,766	72 2 6	0 0 2½	
2	Spice	92	1,840	254	9	208	5 0 0	.....																	
1	Iron	157	785	230	8	237	3 0 0	.....																	
1	Fire-wood	146	10	466	16	87	2 0 0	.....	1	Straw	224	67	810	29	370	1 0 0	.....								
2	Rosin	92	736	120	4	116	1 14 0	.....																	
3	Horns	65	650	12	3	120	1 14 0	.....																	
1	Nuts, &c.	55	55	114	4	158	1 8 0	.....	1	Miscellaneous	140	35	97 4	126	97	1 6 0	.....								
4	Yam	99	78	183	6	43	0 12 9	.....																	
1	Chalk	32	141	84	3	63	0 2 0	.....	8	Empty boats			2,057	74	1,110	19 12	.....								
1	Turmeric, &c.	8	40	30	1	23	0 6 0	.....																	
71	Empty boats	.....	.....	6,805	243	3,405	77 7 5	.....																	
9	Passenger boats	.....	.....	662	24	662	9 0 0	.....																	
165	Total	8,441	30,294	22,456	810	18,553	276 0 11	0 2½	11		1,210	403	5,121	185	3,259	72 2 0	0 2½	142		11,253	31,411	1,078	24,591	322 2 11	0 2½	
176	Total of same month last year	6,743	19,792	13,768	706	15,125	163 14 11	0 2½	18		1,310	491	5,021	182	2,878	70 5 4	0 2½	154		7,953	20,483	855	16,003	205 2 3	0 2½	
													Miscellaneous.												
2	Timber No. 30	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	13 2 0	.....										3	Local Govt. Stores	...	182	...	...	26 0 6	...	
1	Bamboo No. 3,000	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	12 11 6	.....	50	Rubble-stone (for	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56							
3	Total	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	26 0 6	.....	50		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59		...	182	...	...	26 0 6	...	
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
168	Grand Total	8,441	30,112	22,456	810	18,553	276 0 11	...	61		1,210	403	5,121	185	3,259	72 2 0	.....	221		11,253	31,411	1,078	24,591	348 2 11	...	
176	Grand Total of same month last year	6,743	19,792	13,768	706	15,125	163 14 11	.....	141		1,310	491	5,021	182	2,878	70 5 4	.....	317		7,953	20,483	855	16,003	205 2 3	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN 27 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	PRIVATE TRAFFIC. Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	ABSTRACT. Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2	Paddy	752	450	1,202	44	572	3 1 3	...																		
1	Till seed	272	816	490	18	18	6 5 0	...	1	Lateritic earth.	408	15	744	27	583	5 11 7	...	22	Local ...	2,525	1,481	211	2,517	15 11 8	6-1·2	
5	Tundy grass	1,435	190	2,301	85	1,026	5 15 9	...	1	Empty boats.	.....	.....	256	12	264	1 10 11	...	2	Govt. Stores ...	408	15	39	847	5 6 6	6-1·2	
1	Charcoal	66	25	120	4	64	0 4 10	...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
13	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,179	62	897	4 0 10	...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
22	Total ...	2,525	1,481	5,978	213	2,517	15 11 8	0·1	2		408	15	1,080	39	847	5 6 6	0·1·2	24		2,933	1,496	252	3,364	21 2 2	0·1	
33	Total of same month last year.	2,682	2,943	6,423	230	3,402	18 2 8	0·1	16		3,709	120	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	1·1·1	18		6,391	2,064	470	3,652	35 10 7	0·1·8	
										MISCELLANEOUS.																
	36 Timber	.....	120	.....	...	...	4 8 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...									
	9,400 Bamboos	.....	125	.....	...	...	7 13 4	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Local ...	.....	245	.....	.....	12 13 4	...	
	Demurrage of 1 boat for two days.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	0 8 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Total ...	.....	245	.....	...	...	12 13 4	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	245	.....	.....	12 13 4	...	
	Total of same month last year.	.....	285	.....	...	...	27 11 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	285	.....	.....	27 11 0	...	
22	Grand Total ...	2,525	1,726	5,978	213	2,517	26 9 0	...	2		408	15	1,080	39	847	5 6 6	...	24		2,933	1,741	252	3,364	31 15 6	...	
33	Grand Total of same month last year.	2,682	3,188	6,423	230	3,402	45 13 8	...	16		3,709	120	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	...	18		6,391	2,074	470	3,652	63 3 7	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.				Mds.	Rs. Nil.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.	2,541		Mds. 98,696	Rs. 13,49,053	17,759	2,30,502	Rs. A. P. 3,511 12 6	A. P. 1 9	
48	Betel leaves	978	7,333	4,360			21 13 0																				
3	Betel-nuts	190	1,700	475			7 2 0													Local							
21	Coal and Coke	6,125	3,040	10,425			131 11 0																				
13	Cotton	1,275	24,500	3,375			28 12 6																				
12	Cotton, European manufactures	775	81,325	2,340			43 4 0																				
20	Cotton, Native manufactures	228	45,500	2,350			20 0 9																				
17	Cotton twist, European	1,575	42,810	4,275			36 2 6																				
9	Copper and brass and their manufactures	950	38,250	2,400			21 7 0																				
2	Castor	60	245	200			4 4 0																				
10	Cocoanuts	530	1,050	1,400			17 9 9																				
832	Empty boats			41,600			385 3 3																				
18	Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	1,385	3,770	3,160			43 5 0																				
31	Fruits, dried	6,630	13,202	11,925			130 0 6																				
2	Fuel and firewood	100	24	275			1 6 0																				
5	Fibre manufactures	80	724	445			2 11 9																				
2	Glassware	35	400	450			6 12 0																				
4	Gums and Rosins	255	910	600			14 4 0																				
21	Hides	2,955	23,250	5,325			58 12 3																				
1	Horns	100	2,500	375			3 4 6																				
1	Iron and its manufactures	25	250	125			0 7 6																				
2	Indigo seeds	300	4,600	700			13 9 6																				
4	Indigo	250	57,000	750			17 2 0																				
4	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	135	9,900	615			13 15 3																				

the month, whereas in January 1875 it was 12 miles.

11	Jute and other raw fibres	806	1,885	2,025	...	......	7 9 6	...	...
8	Linseed	825	1,560	975	...	......	12 6 0	...	...
19	Mustard	2,610	9,010	5,385	...	......	55 11 0	...	...
61	Miscellaneous, Native goods	2,402	9,105	14,705	...	......	113 6 6	...	...
5	Miscellaneous, European goods	85	6,700	675	...	......	20 4 0	...	...
8	Other saline substances	330	1,900	725	...	......	7 14 0	...	...
2	Oil	120	1,610	350	...	......	5 4 0	...	...
2	Other metals and their manufactures ...	206	7,00,000	500	...	......	7 8 0	...	...
41	Pulses and gram ...	4,905	12,715	11,325	...	......	97 12 6	...	...
1,207	Passengers' Boats ...	......	......	71,475	...	......	842 3 3	...	...
128	Paddy	17,631	11,146	23,545	...	......	483 3 3	...	...
13	Pottery	554	354	2,370	...	......	8 14 3	...	...
67	Rice	9,079	15,724	17,460	...	......	215 14 9	...	...
92	Salt (alimentary) ...	26,155	1,12,314	49,[illegible]	...	......	454 15 0	...	...
2	Spices and condiments	76	79	325	...	...	9 12 0	...	...
10	Silk, raw	282	71,440	1,990	...	......	16 10 0	...	...
19	Sugar, unrefined ...	1,256	8,420	3,465	...	......	42 1 3	...	...
3	Sand	220	17	600	...	......	2 4 6	...	...
21	Straw	1,690	572	5,975	...	......	26 0 6	...	...
5	Sál piles	998	1,225	2,095	...	......	22 3 0	...	...
6	Stone cups	370	1,150	1,225	...	......	19 14 0	...	...
21	Tobacco	2,790	16,725	5,815	...	......	58 1 9	...	...
3	Wheat	140	616	515	...	......	5 12 0	...	...
2,541	Total	98,696	13,49,053	3,28,705	11,739	2,30,862	3,511 12 0	0 2 9	...
1,667	Total of same month last year	56,978	10,09,587	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3	...
	Passengers, No. 1,954	......	......	......	...	......	265 8 9	...	...
	Rafts of Timber, No. 192	......	2,206	......	...	......	39 6 3	...	...
	Demurrage, &c., &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	14 6 0	...	...
2	Goats, No. 60 ...	......	60	......	...	......	1 5 6	...	...
14	Boats passed free ...	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...
16	Total	......	2,266	......	...	......	320 9 6	...	...
12	Total of same month last year	......	437	......	...	......	110 12 6	...	...
2,557	Grand Total ...	98,696	13,51,319	3,28,705	11,739	2,30,862	3,832 5 6	...	...
1,679	Grand total of same month last year ...	56,978	10,10,024	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,541	Total ...	98,696	13,49,053	11,739	2,30,862	3,511 12 0	6 29		
1,667	Local ...	56,978	10,09,587	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3		
16	Local ...	......	2,266	...	......	320 9 6	...		
16	Total ...	......	2,266	...	......	320 9 6	...		
12	Total ...	......	437	...	......	110 12 6	...		
2,557	Total ...	98,696	13,51,319	11,739	2,30,862	3,832 5 6	...		
1,679	Total ...	56,978	10,10,024	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...		

A ton of goods was carried on the average 19 miles during

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Mds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
23	Miscellaneous	815	5,794	2,505	...	...	20 2 9	...
85	Paddy	1,131	854	2,885	...	...	19 12 6	...
3	Rice	165	257	540	...	...	3 14 13	...
1	Tobacco	2	12	30	...	...	0 3 3	...
4	Tamarind	27	13	120	...	...	1 5 9	...
1	Brick (No. 2500) ...	......	8	200	...	...	1 6 0	...
2	Salt	400	1,445	850	...	...	5 13 6	...
2	Straw, (31 kahan) ...	......	54	725	...	...	4 15 9	...
2	Hatal wood (No. 150)	......	4	50	...	...	0 5 6	...
9	Fuel	2,484	3,185	6,015	...	...	41 5 6	...
1	Planks (No. 20) ...	......	100	375	...	...	2 9 3	...
1	Furniture (No. 90) ...	......	......	350	...	...	2 6 6	...
1	Mat	25	186	40	...	...	0 4 3	...
1	Mustard	50	150	325	...	...	2 3 9	...
3	Oil-cake	32	20	200	...	...	1 5 6	...
1	Ganges-water	......	......	325	...	...	2 3 9	...
1	Coconut (No. 600) ...	......	13	70	...	...	0 7 6	...
1	Sugar	5	40	90	...	...	0 9 9	...
3	Coal	1,500	375	2,450	...	...	16 13 6	...
1	Soondree wood (No. 105)	......	16	80	...	...	0 8 9	...
19	Passenger boats ...	......	......	1,790	...	...	12 5 3	...
122	Empty boats	......	......	9,635	...	...	68 1 9	...
237	Total ...	6,636	11,920	29,670	1,059	11,978	299 4 3	0 3 3
503	Total of same month last year ...	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3 3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Passengers, No. 156 ...	......	......	......	...	...	2 3 0	
	Timber raft, No. 1 ...	......	......	......	...	...	0 2 0	
	Excess tollage realised	......	......	......	...	...	0 15 9	
...	Total ...	......	......	......	...	...	3 4 9	...
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	...	...	9 0 6	...
237	Grand Total ...	6,636	11,920	29,670	1,059	11,978	212 9 0	...
563	Grand Total of same month last year ...	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,987	477 6 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Mds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	Total	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	Total	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	Grand Total	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	Grand Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
237	Local ...	6,636	11,920	1,059	11,978	209 4 3	0 3 3	Canal Range No. 2 remained closed in January 1876 for silt clearance.
237	Total	6,636	11,920	1,059	11,978	299 4 3	0 3 3	
503	Total of same month last year	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3 3	
...	Local ...	......	......	......	......	3 4 9	...	
...	Total	......	......	......	......	3 4 9	...	
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	......	9 0 6	...	
237	Grand Total	6,636	11,920	1,059	11,978	212 9 0	...	
503	Grand Total of same month last year	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	477 6 0	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the Year 1875-76.		Tollage of the Year 1874-75.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendraparah	1,230 7 4	8,998 13 10	2,695 12 4	12,141 6 8	
High Level, Section I	348 2 11	2,649 10 2	295 2 3	1,982 8 1	
Taldandah	31 15 6	825 0 5	65 5 7	594 11 1	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,610 9 9	12,473 8 5	2,962 4 2	14,718 9 10	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	3,832 5 6	42,651 5 2	1,674 5 5	38,658 14 10	
Tidal	212 9 0	21,789 2 6	477 6 0	50,935 11 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	4,044 14 6	63,440 7 2	2,151 11 5	89,594 10 4	
Grand Total ...	5,655 8 3	76,513 15 7	5,113 15 5	1,04,313 4 2	

G. A. Searle, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 14th March 1876.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	8th	29·896	86·0	70·5	135·0	77·9	68·3	61·6	0·59	Variable	...	121·5	.....	...	Clear.
	9th	·925	87·5	71·5	137·5	78·2	71·7	67·1	·70	S & W	...	85·8	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	10th	·917	86·3	73·5	134·0	78·3	73·3	69·8	·76	S by W & S S W	...	88·5	.....	○	Clear and cirri.
	11th	·901	87·5	71·5	141·0	77·8	73·7	70·8	·80	S by W	1·8	85·7	0·06	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder, lightning, and rain, from 5½ to 8 P.M.
	12th	·929	85·6	70·5	135·0	77·2	72·9	69·9	·70	S W & S S W	...	117·0	0·04	...	Cirro-cumuli, cumuli, and clear. Light rain at 2 P.M.
	13th	·932	87·6	73·0	135·5	79·5	71·5	65·9	·64	S S W, N E & S E	...	86·3	.....	...	Chiefly clear.
	14th	·873	89·7	74·5	139·2	81·2	75·3	71·2	·73	S W & W S W	...	109·2	.....	...	Clear and cumuli. Sheet lightning on south-east at 7 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	89·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	1·10
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·92
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·21
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	6·57
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	2·32

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th March 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 4th March 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	36,599½	26,702 8 3	2,447 14 7	1,30,561 27	27,596 0 5	2,529 12 9	4,977 7 4
Or per mile of railway	231	168 11 9	15 9 5	740 23	174 6 2	15 19 8	31 9 1
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	301,971	2,19,104 15 3	20,084 19 5	9,48,318 3	2,33,909 15 9	21,447 4 11	41,531 17 4
Total for 10 weeks ...	338,570½	2,45,807 7 6	22,532 7 0	10,68,879 30	2,61,506 0 2	23,976 17 8	46,509 4 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,230	26,233 14 6	2,404 15 7	1,54,159 39	31,573 11 10	2,894 5 2	5,299 0 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	216	165 12 5	15 3 11	974 6	199 8 3	18 5 9	33 9 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	327,385½	2,58,183 13 2	21,833 10 5	14,60,736 16	2,86,398 10 8	26,253 4 2	48,086 14 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	122,167½	1,65,795 15 0	15,197 19 3	9,51,011 0	4,32,715 4 9	39,665 11 4	54,863 10 7	55,439½*	59,666½†	115,105½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	129 8 10	11 17 6	.....	338 2 6	30 19 11	42 17 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,171,309½	21,05,836 6 0	193,036 5 8	92,33,706 0	37,54,438 4 9	344,156 16 11	537,193 2 7	422,215½	711,551	1,133,766½
Total for 10 weeks	1,293,477	22,71,632 5 0	208,234 4 11	1,01,85,717 0	41,87,153 9 6	383,822 8 3	592,056 13 2	477,655	771,217½	1,248,872½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	136,162	2,27,471 10 3	20,851 11 4	9,42,186 0	3,91,564 7 6	35,893 8 2	56,744 19 6	45,802	74,969	120,771
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	177 12 6	16 5 11	.....	305 15 6	28 0 11	44 6 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,234,425	18,80,621 10 8	172,390 6 4	97,32,723 30	41,04,498 15 6	370,245 14 10	542,636 1 2	436,257	757,709	1,193,937

* Added miles 9,830½ to Coaching and deducted 16,037½ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ending 12th February 1876.
† Deducted Rs. 20,000, being differences between approximate and audited returns up to 28th February 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1876, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,785½	26,908 9 0	2,392 7 4	90,132 30	22,769 7 0	2,086 5 8	4,478 13 0	7,345½*	3,844½*	11,189½
Or per mile of railway	.....	116 10 3	10 13 10	.....	101 11 6	9 6 6	20 0 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	61,461	1,26,410 4 0	17,912 12 2	9,28,444 20	2,07,250 7 6	18,997 19 2	36,910 11 4	40,978	54,312½	95,285½
Total for 10 weeks	67,246½	2,21,508 13 0	20,304 19 6	10,18,577 10	2,30,009 14 6	21,084 4 10	41,389 4 4	48,318½	58,156½	106,475½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,887½	28,361 13 0	2,599 16 8	88,896 20	23,045 13 0	2,570 17 4	5,170 14 0	5,245	5,888	11,133
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	126 12 1	11 12 5	.....	103 5 6	11 9 9	23 2 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	37,339	2,16,876 12 6	19,854 10 9	9,86,127 16	2,86,986 8 0	20,252 1 11	46,096 12 8	48,489	59,727	108,216

* Added miles 2,994 to Coaching and deducted 1,655½ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ending 12th February 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,605	1,440 0 0	144 18 0	19,644 0	664 0 0	66 8 0	211 6 0
Or per mile of railway	357	52 0 0	5 4 0	702 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	7 11 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	101,256	13,599 0 0	1,359 18 0	1,79,216 0	5,731 0 0	573 2 0	1,933 0 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	111,939	15,048 0 0	1,504 16 0	1,98,860 0	6,395 0 0	639 10 0	2,144 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,947	1,456 6 6	143 12 9	23,652 0	806 1 0	80 12 3	224 5 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	355	51 4 10	5 2 7	844 29	28 12 8	2 17 7	8 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	103,417½	13,524 15 3	1,352 9 10	1,92,551 30	6,601 6 6	660 12 10	2,019 2 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,003	960 0 0	96 0 0	5,599 0	507 0 0	50 14 0	146 14 0
Or per mile of railway	73	35 0 0	3 10 0	205 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	5 7 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	18,875	9,403 0 0	940 6 0	91,678 0	7,284 0 0	728 8 0	1,668 14 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	20,877	10,363 0 0	1,036 6 0	97,277 0	7,791 0 0	779 2 0	1,815 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,723½	1,055 10 9	105 11 4	2,402 20	257 11 0	25 15 5	221 6 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	100	71 12 3	7 3 6	88 6	9 7 4	0 18 11	8 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,998	13,552 4 11	1,355 4 7	71,099 30	5,090 5 3	509 0 8	1,864 5 3

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 13 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 18th March 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAM SHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG, the Bill was then taken into consideration, in order to the further settlement of its clauses.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the amendments which he had to move were all of a formal character; there was nothing fresh about them, but

they were intended to give effect to what was decided upon at the last meeting of the Council.

It was then decided, on the suggestion of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell), that a person who paid Rs. 25 in rates and taxes on account of property in any ward should be entitled to vote in every ward in which he paid rates to that extent; also that a person entitled to vote in several wards should be able to give all his votes to one candidate, instead of, as proposed in the Bill, dividing his votes amongst the several Commissioners to be elected for the wards in which he was entitled to vote. With the view of giving effect to these conclusions, SIR STUART HOGG proposed that section 7 be omitted, and the following be inserted as sections 7 and 7A :—

Number of Commissioners to be elected.

"7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons resident within the Town or Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Qualification of voters.

7A. Any person qualified as aforesaid who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, or any of the said rates and taxes, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees, may vote in one only of the wards mentioned in section ten, and may choose the ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business is situated, or in which any of the said land or masonry buildings is situated.

Any person qualified as aforesaid, who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the said rates for the next preceding year on account of land or masonry buildings situated in more than one of the said wards, shall be entitled to vote in each ward in which he shall have been a rate-payer to the extent of twenty-five rupees, and no such person shall be entitled to vote on account of any taxes paid under Parts I and II of Chapter III.

The word "land" in this section does not include huts erected on land."

The motion was agreed to—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that before the hon'ble mover proceeded to his next amendment he craved permission to propose the following proviso to section 8, of which he had not had time to give notice:—"Provided that no officer of the corporation shall be qualified for election as a member of the corporation so long as he shall remain a servant of the municipality, except the Chairman and Vice-Chairman as hereinafter provided." It could not be right in principle that the officers of the municipality should be allowed to hold seats in the corporation as long as they remained in the service of the municipality; as officers they would have to carry out the orders of the Commissioners, and it could not be right that they should sit in the deliberative assembly. To compare great things with small, the members of the Indian Council were not allowed to hold seats in Parliament, though the question with regard to them was not so objectionable in principle. He would move this amendment subject to the amendment which stood in his name in another paper.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved the addition to section 10 of the following clause :—

"Every person qualified to vote under sections 7 and 7A may vote for as many candidates as there are Commissioners to be elected in the ward or wards allotted to such person under section thirteen, and may give all or any of the votes which he is entitled to give in any one ward to any candidate in that ward."

It was drawn in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting: it provided for the principle which was described as cumulating voting, and which was held to be very good and very desirable for such a city as Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the next amendment was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to prescribe penalties for breach of the rules to be framed in regard to the mode of election. It was objected to the clause he proposed at the last meeting that no limit was prescribed to the penalty which the Government would be empowered to inflict, and he had therefore proposed to fix a maximum of fifty rupees, which he considered would be sufficient; most of

the rules would be mere matters of procedure and would require no penalty. The clause which he proposed to add to section 12 was as follows:—

"The Local Government may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule, and any person committing a breach of any such rule shall be liable to the penalty so declared, provided that no higher penalty shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule than a fine of fifty rupees."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the next amendment he had to move was also of a formal character, and was intended to give effect to the decision arrived at by Council at the last meeting. The amendment was as follows:—

Section 13, line 8, to insert the following after "aforesaid":—

"and shall, at the same time, if he is entitled to vote in one ward only, name the ward in which he wishes to vote; and if he is entitled to vote in more than one ward, name the wards in which he is entitled to vote."

And the following after "list" in line 12 of the same section:—

"and shall allot to him the ward or wards which he may have named as aforesaid; and no person whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election shall be qualified to vote or to be elected as a Commissioner.

"If the applicant shall omit to name a ward as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him such ward as to the Chairman may seem fit, and if the applicant shall omit to name the wards as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him the wards in which he is entitled to vote."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said at the last meeting he was directed to draft an amendment to section 312, which would have the effect of exempting all markets existing before the passing of Act VIII of 1871 from the necessity of obtaining licenses. In accordance with that resolution of the Council he proposed that the following words should be added to section 312:—

"Nothing contained in this section shall be held to impose upon any person the obligation of taking out a license for a market which has been registered under section 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1871."

And in section 313 he proposed the insertion of the following words after the word "town" in line 2:—

("not being a market registered under section 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1876.")

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved the substitution of the following for paragraph 2 of section 1:—

"And it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may direct, not being more than three months after the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General."

It would be impossible now to fix the exact date when the Bill should come into effect, because it would be impossible to know when it would receive the assent of the Governor-General. It was necessary that the Bill should come into force on the first day of a quarter, and the object of the amendment was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to declare in which quarter it should come into force.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said there were two amendments in his name, but they were both connected with one another, and he must therefore ask the Council to take both into consideration at the same time. Section 9 provided that where there was a joint family, a partnership, or a joint occupancy, which paid in the aggregate Rs. 50 in rates and taxes, any member of that joint family should be qualified to serve as a member of the corporation, and there was a proviso added, that the Chairman should decide which of the several members, partners, or joint occupiers was eligible for election, subject to an appeal under section 15. It was the proviso that MR. BELL proposed to omit. The section had been once before discussed in Council, but the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill did not on that occasion see any necessity to make any alteration in it. But the section as it stood seemed so utterly ridiculous and absurd that he thought it would be a reproach to the Council if they allowed it to pass. He would give an illustration of the way in which the section would

be likely to work. He would suppose that there were four members of a joint undivided family, who paid in the aggregate Rs. 50 in rates and taxes, each of these four members of the joint family being above twenty-one years of age. Such being the case they would all be eligible for election as members of the corporation. But the proviso said that the Chairman should decide which of them should be eligible, which must mean which of the members was most eligible. But of these four men we would suppose that one was an old man of 70: another a young man of 22: the third a fat man and the fourth a lean one. Now we would suppose that all these men were anxious to have the honor of representing their ward in the municipality, and they all presented themselves before the Chairman. But how was the Chairman to decide which was the most eligible? The Chairman might sympathize with age, and might consider that he might have less opposition from the old man than from the young man, as old persons were supposed to take life easier than the young. Then the young man would appeal to the Magistrate under section 15, and the Magistrate might take a very different view from the Chairman. The Magistrate might consider it very desirable to have in the corporation a young man fresh from college, who was prepared to discuss all questions from sanitation downwards at the shortest possible notice, and he would in that case reverse the decision of the Chairman. Again the Chairman might select the fat man; but the Magistrate might prefer the lean man; and on that account the Chairman's decision might be reversed. He hoped the Council would not think that he was treating this subject with levity. His object was to illustrate the absurdity of the section in its practical working.

What he would suggest was that the member of a joint family, in whose name the rates and taxes were paid, should be deemed to be the person qualified to serve as a member of the corporation. Objection to that course was taken on the ground that in Calcutta the rates were in most cases paid in the names of deceased persons. MR. BELL did not suppose that a deceased person, even in this age of spiritualism, would desire to sit as a member of the corporation, and consequently in such cases the members of the joint family would not be able to avail themselves of the privilege of becoming Municipal Commissioners. His contention was, that if the members of the joint family did desire to avail themselves of the privilege, it was not too much to ask them to nominate from amongst themselves a member whom they wished to seat on the Municipal Board. Therefore he proposed to omit the proviso to section 9 altogether, and to add to section 13 the following proviso. Section 13 provided for the registration of voters and persons qualified to be elected, and to that he proposed to add:—

"Provided that no application made by a person who is a member of a joint family, a partner or a joint occupier as described in section nine, shall be entertained unless such applicant shall be the person in whose name the rates or taxes are paid, or unless the other members of the joint family, or the other partners, or joint occupiers petition the Chairman to allow the registration of such person's name under this section."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG could not say that he had been able to follow the hon'ble member in the objection he had taken to section 9. Nor did he see that it would work in the absurd manner in which he anticipated. The hon'ble member first said that under section 9 every member of a joint undivided family which paid rates and taxes to the amount of Rs. 50 was eligible for election. In the case put, SIR STUART HOGG thought the four members were not eligible. Under sections 9 and 11 the whole of the taxes must be paid by one person and not otherwise; it was only then that a person was eligible as a voter, or to be appointed a Commissioner; but under section 10 special provision was made for joint undivided families and partnerships. Four members of a joint family might in the aggregate pay taxes to the amount of Rs. 25 or Rs. 50; in the former case they would be qualified to vote, in the latter case they would not only be qualified to vote, but to stand for election as Commissioners. But paying jointly they would not be paying on their own account; therefore all the members of the family would not be able to vote or to be elected.

If the members of a family were unanimous as to the person who should represent them, it was obvious that the Chairman would not wish to interfere with the choice of the family. But if they were unable to agree

in their choice, it became the duty of the Chairman to decide who was eligible. By the first clause of the section it was provided that only one member of a joint family should be eligible—not all the members, but only one; and then there was the second clause which said that the Chairman should decide which of these members was eligible. If the amendment of his hon'ble friend was carried, the effect would be that as the taxes in many cases were paid in the name of deceased persons, all those families would not have a right to vote, or to be elected, which the Bill considered they should have. For these reasons he would vote against the amendment.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble mover was quite correct in stating that he raised the question of extending the franchise to joint undivided families, for as the clauses relating to election had been originally framed, joint families would have been excluded altogether from the privilege accorded to other rate-payers. In comparing the amendment moved by the hon'ble member opposite (MR. BELL) with the section as it stood, he could perceive only one distinction, which was this, that where the members of a joint undivided family should name one of their number as their representative, the Chairman should register the name of such person either as a voter or a person to be elected. Otherwise BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see any distinction whatever between the amendment and the section in the Bill. On the contrary he must confess that the amendment as framed by the hon'ble member appeared to him to be incomplete. Suppose the members of a joint family did not agree in nominating one of their number to represent them, was that family to go altogether unrepresented? That he was afraid would be the effect. But the provision in section 9 would meet that difficulty. If the members of a joint family should disagree amongst themselves in nominating a representative, the Chairman could then decide which of the members of that family should be eligible. Now the question was this, whether, when the members of a joint family were unanimous, the Chairman should have a discretion in admitting the representative of that family. The hon'ble mover had explained that it would have followed as a matter of course that the Chairman would accept the nomination of the family. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought it was desirable that that principle should be embodied in the Bill. It was, however, open to doubt whether the Chairman, if he did not agree with the choice of the family, would be bound to accept it. He might exercise the discretion vested in him and reject the representative named by the family. It would, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted, be an absurd course when the members of the family had unanimously selected one of their number to represent them, and the Chairman had the power of rejecting their nomination. If therefore section 9 was amended in the spirit of the last portion of the hon'ble member's amendment, namely, that where the members of a joint undivided family or a partnership firm or the joint occupiers of a house, desired to allow one of their number to represent them, then their nomination should be registered by the Chairman; and that where they should disagree, the Chairman should decide, as provided in paragraph 2 of section 9, which of the said members should be eligible,—then the object aimed at would be attained. He entirely agreed with the hon'ble mover that it would not be fair to exclude the representative of a joint family from the privilege of voting or standing as a candidate for election simply because the rates and taxes were paid in the name of a deceased person. In fact he thought that the first part of the amendment, which provided that no application should be made unless by a person in whose name the rates or taxes were paid, would be inoperative, because, as pointed out by the hon'ble mover, many persons in whose names the bills were now made out were dead. But the other clause would cover these joint families; so even if the rates were not paid in the name of a person whose name was registered in the assessment books, still if he was nominated as the representative of the family, he could be brought under registration. Practically, therefore, the first part of the amendment would be inoperative. So taking all these circumstances into consideration BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would suggest that that part of the amendment be adopted which authorized the Chairman to accept registration where the nomination was unanimous, leaving it to his discretion to select a member where the members of a joint family or

partnership or the joint occupiers of a house disagreed in the selection of a representative.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, if the hon'ble member would remember, this point had been considered very fully. They all agreed that that was the best course, but the difficulty was how to word the section, as it would become necessary for the Chairman to direct a preliminary enquiry as to who were the members of a joint undivided family. How could he know who they were? Three or four persons might come forward and say, "we are the members of a joint family; we pay so much in rates and taxes, and we desire that the name of so and so be registered." Then the Chairman would enter the name of that person in his list, and afterwards three or four other persons might come forward and say that the persons who had previously come were not the only members of the family, and that they did not approve of the name put forward by the others. Various complications might thus arise, and it was to do away with such complications that the proviso in the section was introduced; and he thought it was best to allow the Chairman to decide which member of a joint undivided family was eligible. No Chairman would desire to decide except in a manner which would meet with the wishes of the representatives of the family. That was the only object which he had in introducing the proviso. The question was fully discussed on a former occasion, and the only possible solution of the difficulty was to meet it in the way in which the Bill now stood.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, would there be any difficulty in assuming that the thing would work itself in a good many cases? He would throw the onus of proof on the person objecting. Let a man come forward and say, "I am the representative of such a joint undivided family; it is agreed amongst us, and so I apply." The name of such person would then be admitted as eligible to vote or stand for election, and would be published in the lists, and then throw on the joint family whose name he had taken the onus of coming forward and objecting. Then if they came forward and objected, —they would not come forward if unnecessary, but if there was a split in the family and it was necessary,—MR. DAMPIER would leave the Chairman power to decide. That seemed to him to get rid of the power in all cases in which there was unanimity, which was a great object.

After some conversation it was agreed that to section 9 be added a proviso to the effect that where the majority of a joint undivided family or of the parties in a firm or of joint occupier, agreed to select one of their number, the Chairman should accept the nomination, but if the majority did not agree, then the Chairman should decide which should be eligible for election.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the introduction of the following section after Section 29:—

"29A. The Commissioners shall take from every Collector of Taxes, and every officer or servant of the corporation whose duty it is as such officer to take, receive, keep, or expend any money or property belonging to the Commissioners such security for the honest discharge of his duty as they may think proper."

This section was borrowed from the Bengal Municipalities Bill, and he thought it was a proper safeguard to adopt.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that, according to the proposed section, it would be necessary to take security from the Chairman and the Engineer, and in fact from almost every officer of the Municipality. He thought the section was unnecessary. If the Commissioners desired to take security from any of their officers, they could do so, as in fact the Justices now did from the Collector of Taxes, who was the only officer from whom it had been considered necessary to take security.

After some conversation, the motion was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the introduction of the following section after Section 118:—

"118A All officers and servants of the corporation, are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale as aforesaid."

This section was intended to guard against abuse of authority by the police or by servants of the corporation in the purchase of distrained property.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG had no objection to the section if the words "and all chowkeedars, constables, and other officers of the police" were omitted. The police had nothing to do with these sales, and chowkeedars were not likely to purchase property at them.

The motion, as amended on Sir Stuart Hogg's suggestion, was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the omission of the following words from section 140:—

"and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct by the person applying for the said connection."

These inspections were, he understood, made by the paid servants of the corporation, and it was quite needless for the rate-payers to pay again for the cost of inspection.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he could not accept the amendment: the clause proposed to be omitted was in the interests of the public. Everyone knew that plumbers in this country were very inefficient artificers, and it was proposed for the safety of the public that before a house was connected with the pipes and mains of the Municipality the owner or occupier should apply to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners should send an officer to inspect, not the property of the Commissioners, but of the person applying; and for such services it seemed proper that the Municipality should be allowed to demand an equitable fee.

The motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was about to move certain resolutions regarding the appointment of the Chairman of the Commissioners, when—

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG rose to order. He wished to ask whether it was in order to move at this stage of the Bill an amendment which was opposed to the principle of the whole Bill; if this amendment were carried, the whole of the Bill from first to last would require to be altered. He wished to ask His Honor the President, as a point of order, whether the motion of which the hon'ble member had given notice could be moved.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he wished to explain that at the meeting of the Council when the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee for the consideration of the controlling sections, he suggested the expediency of the Committee being permitted to consider other points involving principles connected with the Bill which were objected to in the memorials which had been received. Upon this the President was pleased to remark that all such questions might be discussed when the Council took into consideration the report which would be submitted by the Committee, but that the attention of the Select Committee must be confined to the particular sections that were referred to them. Consequently, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL abstained from raising those questions in Select Committee.

He would also explain why he had not raised this question at the early stages of the Bill. The Bill when introduced was in the main a consolidation measure. It should be remembered that when the Government was to appoint the Justices, it might be consistent for the Government to appoint also the Chairman. But as the Council had since accepted the elective system, he thought it was fairly a question for consideration as to whether the elected Commissioners should not choose their own Chairman, and whether a Municipal Commissioner should not be appointed to act as the executive officer of the Municipality in the same way as at Bombay, and be confined to executive functions only. He would explain his views fully if he were permitted to move the resolution. He was entirely in the hands of the Council; and if the Council thought he was precluded from raising this question now, he would, of course, submit to their decision. He would remind the Council that the question involved in his motion was raised in the memorials which had been submitted to the Council, and when he suggested that these points should be considered by the Committee, the Council was pleased to decide that these questions might be discussed afterwards.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, as he understood it, the Bill was only provisionally settled, and there was an understanding, when the Bill was referred

back to the Select Committee, that any member might afterwards move substantive amendments in Council.

His Honor the President having ruled that the motion was in order—

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the following resolutions:—

"At the first meeting of the members of the corporation in each year they shall proceed to elect a Chairman, who shall hold office for a year, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Chairman shall preside over all the meetings of the corporation; and all questions which may come before any meeting of the corporation for decision shall be decided by a majority of the members of the corporation present and voting at such meeting; and in all cases of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. In case of the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to preside, who shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman elected by the corporation. In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification of the Chairman elected by the corporation, it shall be lawful for the Town Council to convene a meeting of the corporation for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the residue of the term for which the Chairman so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally elected.

The entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of this Act shall be vested in one Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the local Government for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment: provided that he shall always be removeable from office by the Government for his misconduct, or neglect of or incapacity to perform his duty, and shall be removed from office by the Government on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting of the corporation.

The said Commissioner shall be styled "Municipal Commissioner for the city of Calcutta." He shall receive such allowances out of the municipal fund to be raised under this Act as shall from time to time be fixed by the Government: provided that these allowances shall not be less than rupees two thousand or more than rupees two thousand five hundred a month. He shall not be permitted to hold any other appointment or to follow any other occupation, and shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He shall not be eligible to be a member of the corporation; but he shall have the same right of being present at all meetings of the corporation, and of taking part in the discussions thereat, as any member of the corporation, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon, or to move any resolution submitted to any such meeting."

He said these sections, which he had copied bodily from the Bombay Municipal Act, were, he conceived, the logical development of the measure which the Council was about to pass. As he had already explained, when the Bill provided only a Government machinery for the municipal administration of the town, the question as to whether the Government should retain the power of appointing and removing the Chairman, and whether the Chairman should also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, was different from what it now appeared to be. Now that the Council had thought fit to decide that the town should be governed by an elective corporation, partial though it was, he thought it was but proper that fair play should be given to that body, and that its executive administration should not be over-weighted with a Government nominee.

The Select Committee had now recommended certain provisions for the working of the municipality, which the Government had been pleased to accept, in the interest of the town and for the preservation of that influence of the Government over the corporation which it was thought proper it should exercise. Having done that, he did not think it was now necessary that the Government should retain the power of appointing the Chairman of the municipality. The functions of the Chairman of the municipal corporatian of Calcutta were two-fold; firstly, deliberative, and secondly, executive. In his capacity as Chairman of the deliberative assembly he presided over the meetings of the corporation, conducted the proceedings, laid the resolutions before the Commissioners, and did exactly what the Hon'ble the President of this Council did. In his executive capacity he was the chief executive officer of the corporation. He carried out the orders which he as Chairman of the municipality embodied in the statute-book of the corporation. Now he appealed to the Council to consider whether the combination of this two-fold function in the same person was consistent with the satisfactory working of the municipality. He was inclined to think that much of the friction of which they had heard so much now and then was due to this duality of functions vested in the Chairman of the Justices. If the Chairman had been an independent officer, and had no connection whatever with the deliberations of the corporation, except in so far that he should provide information and furnish facts, so as to enable the Commissioners to

arrive at a sound decision upon matters placed before them, there would not have been that conflict and friction which had sometimes caused considerable dissatisfaction in the town.

When the Bill was considered in Committee of this Council at its sitting held on the 26th February last, the Hon'ble the President was pleased to remark, with reference to the control claimed by the Government over municipal affairs, that the position was analogous in Bombay. His Honor had remarked:—

"But how about Bombay? Now Bombay is at least as large as Calcutta; its population is, I believe, greater than that of Calcutta, and is at least as public-spirited and as well educated, and at least as well suited for self-government."

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was quite willing to follow the example of Bombay. But how did matters stand in Bombay? He found that in 1872 an Act was passed in Bombay, conceding to that town the present system of municipal self-government. That Act provided a body of partly elected and partly nominated Commissioners, and also a Town Council. The Chairman of that body was elected by the Commissioners. The executive authority and responsibility rested with the Municipal Commissioner who was appointed by the Government. And this system had been in operation for the last three years. He had the evidence of the most competent local authority that it had worked fairly. The gentlemen to whom he referred was himself the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay not many years ago; he was reputed to be the author of the present constitution, and had the best opportunities of observing its practical working; and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was much obliged to that gentleman for giving him his testimony in favour of the Bombay system, which recognized the distinct responsibility of the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioner in the form BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had proposed in the new sections, that was to say, giving the Commissioners the power of electing their own Chairman annually, and to the Government the power to appoint an executive officer answerable for the executive administration of the town. This system had worked satisfactorily; and if it had worked well in Bombay, why should it not work equally well in Calcutta? He saw no reason whatever why it should not.

It would be presumptous on his part to remind the Council that in those civilized countries where the privilege of the elective franchise was enjoyed, the right of nominating the executive officer who administered the municipality was not claimed by the Government. Of course, the position of India was somewhat peculiar, and the experiment of self-government was also new. But the experience gained in the Presidency of Bombay ought to be a fair guide to us in Calcutta. If the people of Calcutta did not fall short of their brethren in Bombay in intelligence and public spirit, he did not see why the people of Calcutta should be treated in a different manner from those of Bombay.

Then the proposition he had embodied in these sections contemplated another material change. He meant the separation of the offices of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police. And here he might inform the Council that he was not aware of any civilized city where the chief of the Police was the chief of the Municipality. It was not so in civilized Europe as far as he was aware; he believed it was not so in America; and it was not so even in the capitals of Bombay and Madras. If, then, in the sister capitals of Bombay and Madras it had been found quite practicable to carry on the municipal government, without uniting the functions of Chairman of the municipal corporation and Commissioner of Police in one person, he saw no reason whatever for centralizing authority in the hands of one executive officer in this town. The practical effect of this centralization was divided responsibility. It could not be contended that the present Chairman of the Justices, with all his energy and devotedness, could perform to his own satisfaction the multifarious duties which devolved upon him; and he believed that those who knew the working of the Police and of the Municipality of Calcutta would agree with him in thinking that practically the administration of the police was left to the Deputy Commissioner, the Chairman of the Justices exercising control only in rare and exceptional cases. If, then, the Deputy Commissioner of Police was the real responsible officer, by all means centre responsibility in him, but do not divide the responsibility. The duties of

Chairman of the Justices were so various and so onerous, that they were sufficient to occupy his whole and undivided attention. He was satisfied that with the energy and ability the present Chairman of the Justices possessed, he would have done much more for the town if his mind had been less fettered with the work of various other departments; if indeed he could have given all his leisure and all his time to the performance of his legitimate duties as the head of the municipality.

There was also another question of principle involved in the centralization of this authority in the hands of the same person. He did not mean to make any personal reflections, but it was quite possible that the power the head of the municipality might possess and exercise as the head of the police might be used to the detriment of the liberty of the subject. He might confess that his peculiar notion on the subject was that the head of the health department should not be the head of the thief-catching department. Thus, not only on administrative and on what he might call moral and political grounds was the separation of the functions of the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices in the highest degree desirable, but also on the ground of economy this reform was much needed. He found that the Chairman of the Justices now drew Rs. 3,500 a month; the Vice-Chairman Rs. 1,200, the maximum salary, the present incumbent drawing Rs. 1,000; the Deputy Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,500, making a total of Rs. 6,200. Suppose we followed the scale of pay prescribed in the Bombay Act, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 for the Municipal Commissioner, and he believed that if a good and efficient officer could be found in Bombay at a salary of Rs. 2,500, surely the Bengal Civil Service, which boasted of many able and efficient officers, would not be found wanting in giving us such an officer. Taking then the pay of the Chairman at the Bombay scale, Rs. 2,500, and the pay of the Commissioner of Police at Rs. 3,000, the same which was formerly given to the Commissioner of Police when the office was distinct from that of Chairman of the municipality, the total came to Rs. 5,500. He submitted that if it were decided to have a separate officer as the Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta and a separate officer as Commissioner of Police, it would not be necessary to entertain another subordinate officer under the Municipal Commissioner who now held the position of Vice-Chairman. In Bombay a single Commissioner did everything in the executive department, and if the Municipal Commissioner in Calcutta devoted his whole time to the business of the municipality, it would not be necessary to entertain a separate officer as Vice-Chairman. Then, in the same way, if a single individual were charged with the control and administration of the Police, he did not think it would be necessary to entertain a separate officer as Deputy Commissioner. Practically, as he had already observed, the Police administration of the town was carried on by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and if a single officer could now perform all that was required of him, surely the Commissioner of Police, under the proposed arrangement, with his powers and duties well defined, would be able to administer the Police without requiring the assistance of a Deputy. According to this arrangement, then, there would be a saving of Rs. 700 a month, the Municipal Commissioner being paid Rs. 2,500 and the Commissioner of Police Rs. 3,000; the present expenditure was Rs. 6,200, the proposed expenditure would be Rs. 5,500, giving a saving of Rs. 700.

He hoped he had shown that the changes he recommended were not only desirable in the interests of the municipality, but also in the interest of economy. And if the Council was pleased to accept the principles embodied in these resolutions, it would then be necessary to make the required alterations in the different provisions of the Bill. He had not named any section after which this amendment should come, because he was not sure whether they would be accepted by the Council. But he had felt it his duty to lay the propositions before the Council and hoped they would receive their best consideration. He submitted that when the Government had had the liberality to concede to the town a measure of self-government, it ought to give it fair play; and he did not for a moment believe that if these concessions were made it would end, as was apprehended in certain quarters, in a *fiasco*. He really believed that what had proved successful in Bombay would, *cæteris paribus*, prove equally successful in Calcutta.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that, as a member of the Select Committee to whom this Bill was referred to consider the control sections, he must express his surprise at the amendment which had just been proposed. The Select Committee were asked to examine the Bill as it stood, and to consider what control ought to be exercised over the new Municipal Commissioners. Now, he thought it was very possible that if provisions like those proposed by the amendment had been in the Bill when it was referred to the Select Committee, the Committee might have framed very different control sections from those which they had submitted to the Council, and which the Council had passed that day. The hon'ble member had spoken a good deal about the Bombay Municipality, and he had asked the Council to adopt the amendment, because the section formed a part of the Bombay Act. But the hon'ble member had omitted to state that the control section so much objected to in Calcutta formed a part of the Bombay Act. Section 58, which the Select Committee had omitted from this Bill, formed a part of the Bombay Municipal Act, and therefore it appeared to him that there was no analogy between the Bombay Municipal Act, which contained those stringent control sections, and this Bill, from which those identical sections had been omitted. Therefore he thought that in that respect the analogy which the hon'ble member had attempted to draw had altogether failed.

MR. BELL did not propose to enter into an argument on the various points to which the hon'ble member had referred. He thought that if the hon'ble member had wished to introduce an amendment of this sort, it ought to have been brought before the Select Committee. In fact one of the learned Counsel, who had addressed the Select Committee, had pressed upon them these very sections of the Bombay Act, and he was asked by one of the members of the Select Committee whether, if the section now sought to be introduced were adopted, the objections of his clients to section 58 standing part of the Bill would be removed. And as the learned Counsel was unable to give an answer to the question, the Select Committee did not further consider the matter.

MR. BELL did not wish to follow the hon'ble member through the various topics upon which he had touched; but he could not refrain from observing, in conclusion, that it must be very satisfactory to the hon'ble member, the Chairman of the Justices, to hear the highly eulogistic terms in which he was spoken of by his brother Justices in the municipality; but MR. BELL thought he must find it rather difficult to reconcile those laudatory expressions with the recommendation that invariably followed that his salary should be reduced or his appointment abolished.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble member who had just spoken had referred to the stringent controlling sections of the Bombay Act. They were sections 40 and 41 of that Act. If the Council would refer to those sections they would find that they gave no power whatever to the Bombay Government to *raise* taxes, as the Calcutta Municipal Bill in its last form did. The Bombay Act of course gave the Government power to provide funds out of the revenues of the Municipality for meeting any charges for works prescribed in the Municipal Act, but in which there might be default, and in so far the provisions recommended by the Select Committee were substantially in accord with it. The provisions in the Calcutta Bill distinctly declared what were the particular works which were made compulsory upon the Municipal Commissioners. They must, for instance, provide funds for the payment of interest upon the loans, and make provision for the formation of a sinking fund; they must provide for the payment of the police; they must provide so much a year raised by loan for the drainage works; they must provide funds for the water-supply. And there was a further provision empowering the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry, if the Municipal Commissioners had failed in making adequate provision for the cleaning and conservancy of the town. Therefore, as far as the obligations of the Commissioners were concerned they had been made sufficiently stringent and sufficiently explicit. And in so far he did not see how, because the Government of Bombay had the power to draw funds from the Bank, whereas the Government of Bengal did not claim that power, but simply declared that the Chairman should carry out the orders of

the Government whenever default should be made by the Commissioners in respect of the conservancy of the town, and the Chairman would then be the representative and executant of the will of the Government, there would be a material difference in the position of the two municipalities in that respect.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already explained why he had not proposed an amendment at an early stage of the Bill. In fact, every memorial which had been submitted to the Council complained of the power taken by the Government for the appointment of the Chairman and also of the union of the functions of the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Municipality in the same person. He drew the attention of the Council to the prayers of the several memorials that had been received by the Council, and asked for leave to discuss the matters therein referred to in Select Committee. The Council was pleased to decide otherwise, and he could not therefore raise the question in Select Committee.

As to what the hon'ble member had said with reference to the tribute of respect which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had thought it his duty to pay to the hon'ble mover of the Bill who occupied the position of Chairman of the Justices, the Council ought to discuss the question irrespective of personal considerations. If the Council decided that it would be for the interest of the town to appoint a Chairman who should not be the Commissioner of Police, and that the pay of the office should be reduced, he was sure that the hon'ble mover would be the first to second the proposition; he hoped that no personal considerations would be allowed to sway the decisions of the Council in matters like this. The Council ought to discuss all questions for the good of the public and not from a feeling as to how questions might affect the interests of individual officers.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said:—"Although I am not willing to prolong a very long discussion, I must say that I cannot in the least degree concur in the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member, nor can I agree in any one of the arguments which the hon'ble member has adduced. I listened with great interest and attention to all the arguments which have been advanced by him, but I deem it my duty to say that I cannot concur in any one of them. So far from the present arrangement causing divided responsibility, as the hon'ble member seems to think, it appears to me that it has the clearest possible advantage in uniting combined responsibility. It may be that the Deputy Commissioner of Police exercises a great deal of power over the police, and that the Chairman of the Justices does not interfere very much with them. Nevertheless, he does interfere with them in some respects, and in so far as he does interfere, he interferes beneficially. But if his interference was really so rare and exceptional as the hon'ble member supposes, then what possible objection can there be to uniting the functions of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices. Either the Chairman does interfere with the management of the police, or he does not; if he does not, then there is no practical harm in having the power; but if he does, I maintain that he does so with advantage.

"The duties of the Chairman may be varied and onerous, as the hon'ble member seems to consider, but I believe they will not be rendered less onerous by his being shorn of his power as Commissioner of Police, and I believe that the possession of this power renders the execution of his duty as Chairman of the Justices much more smooth than it would otherwise be; and so far from his being able to do much more for the town if he were not also Commissioner of Police (as the hon'ble member supposes), my belief is that he would be able to do much less; and that were the functions of the two offices to be divided, the state of the town would not be so good as we now see it. And as to the combined powers being used to the detriment of the poor and the liberty of the people of the town (as stated by the hon'ble member), I cannot at all believe that to be the case. I do not suppose that the police are always blameless; they may be sometimes in the wrong. But on the whole, I believe that the police powers of the town, as administered by the officer who combines the functions of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, are exercised judiciously and considerately towards the people. There may be instances to the contrary, but whenever they occur

a prompt remedy is applied. But my impression is that the police administration of the town has been on the whole just and considerate towards the people, and that it is more likely to be so when the two offices are combined in an officer who has so direct an interest in the welfare of the town as the Chairman of the Justices must necessarily have. I desire to put that in the clearest manner as regards the interests of the people, namely, that the Commissioner of Police was more likely to be merciful and considerate when he holds the office of Chairman of the Justices, than if he held the office of Commisissioner of Police only. I believe it is the combination of the two offices that greatly improves the practical adaptibility of the police administration to the needs and feelings of the people.

As regards the experience of Bombay, I need not remind the Council at this moment that I have a great respect for the example of that presidency town, having so recently quoted its experience from this chair. But there are cases in which this Council may be permitted to judge for itself, and I contend that in this matter we have a better system than that which exists at Bombay. We have what is of the greatest benefit, namely, a strong, united, and efficient executive, and I believe the condition of the city and its administration will compare favorably with that of any city in British India; and I do hope that there may be no disturbance of this part of the system, which long experience has shown to work so well."

The Council then divided:—

Ayes—3.	*Noes—7.*
THE HON'BLE NAWAB ASHGAR ALI.	THE HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.
„ „ BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.	„ „ „ JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.
„ „ MR. BROOKES.	„ „ MR. BELL.
	„ „ „ REYNOLDS.
	„ „ SIR STUART HOGG.
	„ „ MR. DAMPIER.
	HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT.

The motion was therefore negatived.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"there is one point I wish to mention and to leave the decision entirely in the hands of the Council. It has been impressed upon me by the second of the two deputations which came to see me that it would give great satisfaction if, in the elective sections of the Bill, the proportion of Municipal Commissioners to be appointed by the Government should be reduced from one-third to one-fourth. I have just received a letter from the Chairman of the Indian League, which presses upon me the same view as that which was urged by the very large deputation to which I have referred. That deputation comprised many gentlemen of rank, wealth, and station, besides the members of the Indian League, and they certainly urged this point very much upon my attention. I understand that they attach very great importance to it. I myself do not see it in the same light; I don't think it very much matters whether the proportion of nominated Commissioners is one-third or one-fourth, so far as the Government is concerned; it is not a point on which the Government is particularly interested. Certainly the Government has no desire to obtain the power of appointing members who would be, as it were, Government nominees. That is not the object with which the section has been introduced. The object of the Council in introducing that section is this, that in the event of the elections not sufficiently representing certain sections of the community, particularly the Mahomedan section of the community and the European section, the Government should have the power of redressing the balance. It was for the purpose of this redressing of the balance that the proportion of one-third was taken. I am myself so far sanguine that the elections will on the whole nearly represent the different sections of the community that I am quite willing to reduce the proportion from one-third to one-fourth, if that shall be the pleasure of the Council. I think it is a concession that may be safely made. Then, on the other hand, I confess I do not attach to it the same importance which the deputation attached to it, and which I understand they still do attach to it. So, considering that it is important to make all such concessions to any important section of the rate-payers as can safely be made, I would desire to say that I for one am prepared to yield that particular point if it shall be the pleasure of the Council. If, however, the Council

think otherwise, then I am quite prepared to stand by the first decision referred to. If, on the other hand, the Council are prepared to make this concession which I for one am willing to make, I think the Government will be prepared to accept it. I would not desire to press the point upon the attention of the Council, but would leave entirely to their consideration the concession asked for by this section of the rate-payers. We have had so much discussion upon the point, and the matter is so clear to the mind of every member present, that I would desire to submit the question now for their consideration, and I would ask the Council to be good enough to decide the point one way or the other at the present sitting."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought it would be dangerous to reduce the proportion of nominated Commissioners, if there was to be no restriction as to the proportion of Commissioners of different nationalities that were to be elected. He thought the proportion of Commissioners to be nominated by the Government should not be reduced, while there were such important minorities that were likely to be unrepresented, as it would enable the Government to redress the balance where it might be necessary to do so.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that all the rate-payers, including the members of the deputation with whom he had conversed, who were in favor of reducing the proportion of nominated Commissioners, held this opinion, namely, that the Commissioners appointed by the Government would in the main vote on the side which they thought the Government approved. That was their apprehension. He himself, as the Council knew, did not share that opinion. On the contrary, he might say from past experience that the gentlemen who were nominated by the Government did not always vote with the Government. He did not at all believe that the Commissioners appointed by the Government would vote with the Government. But still there appeared to be in the public mind amongst the native community some apprehension to the contrary, and he was afraid that somehow or other they would not rid themselves of the fear that the Commissioners appointed by the Government would, as a rule, vote on the side of Government. He thought it was important, if the Council reasonably could, to allay these apprehensions. Certainly nothing was farther from the intention of the Government than that any such apprehension should be realized; therefore, the reduction of the proportion of nominated Commissioners would on the whole give confidence to a certain section of the rate-payers, the section who were most in favor of the elective system.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he did not think it would be advisable to alter the provisions of the Bill in this respect, and for this reason, that the elective system was an experiment. Some such change might perhaps hereafter be made if the system were found to work well; but when the Council started with a measure which had not been tried, he did not think it would be quite consistent with the position the Municipality held to the Government to reduce the proposed number of nominated Commissioners from one-third to one-fourth of the whole number. But supposing the Council were of opinion that the number might be reduced, then he would propose for the consideration of the Council that it should be provided that the number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government should be not more than one-third; that would leave a discretion to the Government to appoint any number not being more than one-third of the whole number.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI and the HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN expressed themselves in favor of the proportion of one-third.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the proposition made by the hon'ble member on his right (Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee) might perhaps be improved by providing that the number of nominated Commissioners should be not more than one-third and not less than one-fourth. The Lieutenant-Governor would then be in a position to fix the number according to what he considered the necessities of the case. The position of the matter seemed to be this. The Council seemed to think that one-third was the smallest number that could safely be fixed for this experiment, but the executive Government took a more liberal view, and was inclined to try with a less number. The Council thought it dangerous to do so, but they did not wish to

refuse the Government its wish of making the more liberal attempt. They did not wish to say to the Government "you shall not be more liberal than we are."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG considered the suggestion impracticable; it would necessitate an entire reconstruction of the constitution clauses of the Bill.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that as he was in favor of the lesser proportion, and had suggested the proportion of one-fourth when the question was proposed in the first instance, he would, to bring the matter to an issue, move that in section 6, line 1, the number "eighteen" be substituted for "twenty-four," and that in section 7, line 1, the word "fifty-four" be substituted for "forty-eight."

The HON'BLE MR. BROOKES said he was in favor of the proportion of one-third. When one-fourth was suggested, the Bill provided for the election of Commissioners of the different nationalities in certain proportions, and it was his suggestion that under those circumstances the Government should have power to nominate eighteen Commissioners, so that the Government might have power to balance the nationalities if the elected Commissioners should consist entirely or almost entirely of Hindoos. He thought it very wise that the Government should have such power, and he should therefore support the proportion of one-third and vote against reducing it to one-fourth.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he thought the proportion of one-fourth nominated Commissioners was sufficient, but the opinion of the majority of the Council seemed to be the other way.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought that those rate-payers who were anxious that the proportion of one-third should be substituted for one-fourth, would see that the question had been fully put before the Council and had been exactly considered, and that the sense of the Council was decidedly against it; there seemed to be no doubt of that being the opinion of the Council. He himself did not attach to it that importance which the members of the deputation to which he had referred seemed to attach to it; and being quite certain in his own mind that the fear they entertained would not be realized, at least in his time, he should not very much care, as far as he was personally concerned, which way the question was decided; for he should certainly not appoint members to the municipal commission with the view of their voting with the Government. The Government had no interest in the matter except that the policy of improvement should continue.

The Council then divided:—

Ayes—2.	*Noes*—7.
THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.	THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGUR ALI.
" " MR. REYNOLDS.	" " MR. BROOKES.
	" " BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.
	" " " JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.
	" " MR. BELL.
	" " SIR STUART HOGG.
	" " MR. DAMPIER.

The motion was therefore negatived.

The Bill was then directed to be published in the next *Gazette* with the views of being passed on Saturday, the 25th instant.

The Council was adjourned to Monday, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES DURING 1874-75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1876.

READ—

A letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 85A., dated the 17th February 1876, showing the position and remuneration of the managers of the estates administered by the Court of Wards.

The report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of wards' and attached estates for the year 1874-75.

THE compilation of the annual report on wards' estates for the year 1873-74 was suspended in consequence of the famine, many of the largest and most important estates under the Court being situated in the distressed districts. The appendices, however, to the present report contain the figured statements for both years, though the report itself is for the year 1874-75.

2. The report, though submitted somewhat late, gives a very clear and complete review of this important department of the administration, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Member in charge for the careful and comprehensive manner in which the report has been drawn up, and for the valuable information which it gives regarding the history and position of the estates to which it refers. The report, in fact, is not merely a narrative of the transactions of the year, but it forms a manual of reference which will be of permanent usefulness and interest.

3. As regards the general principles upon which these estates should be managed, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to adhere to the views which he has already expressed, and which are quoted in the 7th paragraph of the report. It should be the aim, he thinks, of the officers of Government to make a ward's estate a model of a well managed property. On the one hand, it should not be a primary object to add to the area of the estate by fresh purchases of land, or to accumulate large sums of ready money, or to raise the rent-roll by enhancements which would impoverish the cultivators, or to resume plots of land which are held rent-free in accordance with the customs and feelings of native proprietors. On the other hand, the due rights of the landlord should be maintained unimpaired, the punctual payment of reasonable rents should be insisted on, and more money should not be spent on improvements, or for such purposes as schools and dispensaries, than an enlightened and liberal minded landlord might be expected to lay out upon objects of the kind. Surplus funds may always be spent upon reproductive improvements, which will return a fair interest on the outlay; but the officers of Government are not required, any more than the landlord himself could be required, to devote to charity, to education, or to other benefits to the tenantry, a larger sum than is in accordance with the circumstances of the estate and the position of the proprietor. The fiduciary nature of the management of these estates by Government must be carefully kept in mind in all expenditure which may be proposed. At the same time Sir Richard Temple desires to record an expression of his concurrence in the view taken by the Member in charge that a zemindar who has leased out his estate should not regard himself as occupying the position of an annuitant, and is not relieved from all moral obligation to contribute to improvements affecting the condition of the cultivators. He should remember that he is still the zemindar of the estate.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the same principles should be applied to the selection of the system which it may be thought advisable to adopt for the management of these estates. He entirely accepts the opinion of his predecessor that the farming system ought not, as a rule, to be permitted. But he would prohibit it, not only because it is inconvenient to the ryots, but because it is prejudicial to the best interests of the landlord. It happens that large estates are managed by the Court of Wards in two parts of the country in which the farming system is very generally adopted by native proprietors, namely, in Behar and in Chota Nagpore. Experience has shown that in Behar objectionable results have followed from this system. The farmer has sometimes been a mere

outside speculator, whose only object it was to realize all he could during the brief term of his management, and whose interests were consequently directly opposed to those both of the ryots and of the proprietor. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to learn that in the wards' estates in Behar great progress has been made in the introduction of a system of direct settlement between the zemindar and the cultivators. In Chota Nagpore, on the other hand, the farming system is not only in accordance with popular feelings and habits, but is found to be productive of practical benefit, and to afford the best inducement to improvement. The farmers on these estates are leading men of the ryot's own class, and the farms have often been hereditary in their families for several generations. It is for the interest of the farmer to extend cultivation, to assist the tenantry in a bad season, and to develope the resources of the property. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that where these conditions are found to exist, the true interests of the proprietor, which are inseparable from those of the cultivators, are in no way imperilled by a continuance of the farming system under the vigilant supervision of the authorities, and he accordingly approves of the orders of the Member in charge which have sanctioned a partial recurrence to the plan of farming leases in Chota Nagpore.

5. During the year 1874-75 there were 111 properties, comprising 1,806 separate towjih estates, under the management of the Court of Wards. This number of estates is exclusive of the properties of Narail in Jessore, and Kissengunge in Purneah, the returns for which have not yet been received. Besides these, 327 attached estates were managed by the revenue authorities. Of these, no less than 306 are petty estates sequestrated for debt in the Chota Nagpore division. The current demand of rent for 1874-75 on account of wards' and attached estates was Rs. 72,48,116, and the arrear demand was Rs. 1,16,37,836, making a total of Rs. 1,88,85,952. The Government revenue of the estates was Rs. 28,51,230, and Rs. 5,72,806 were payable as rent to superior landlords. The collections of rent during the year were Rs. 66,86,077, or a percentage of 35·4 to the total current and arrear demand. The cost of management is moderate, only in a few exceptional cases amounting to as much as 20 per cent. on the current demand, and being in the great majority of estates much below this ratio. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the assurance of the Member in charge that every effort is used to administer these estates with as much economy as circumstances will permit. The remissions of rent granted during the year amounted to Rs. 32,81,166; but nearly the whole of these were nominal, and were granted upon two estates, the Satkhira estate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the zemindaree of the minor Rajah of Cooch Behar. The remissions upon the former of these properties amounted to Rs. 28,87,592, and upon the latter to Rs. 2,46,391, the remissions upon other estates being mostly insignificant. It is explained that the large remission on the Satkhira property is merely nominal, and consists in the writing off of old arrears which accrued before the property came under the Court, and which have never been recoverable.

6. The percentage of demand realized during the year is admitted in the report to be unsatisfactory, but the smallness of the amount is to be explained partly by the special circumstances of the year, and partly by the general condition of the estates which come under the management of the Court. In the districts which had suffered from the famine it was impossible to press the ryots, and consequently the collections, though better than those of the year 1873-74, fell short of the amount realized in 1872-73. But in addition to this temporary difficulty there are permanent causes which operate to prevent wards' estates as a whole from showing in any year a satisfactory percentage of collections. The Court is sometimes called upon to assume the management of estates the papers of which show large nominal balances which are practically irrecoverable. For example, the Satkhira property, with a rent-roll of less than 3¼ lakhs, came under the charge of the Court in 1872 with outstanding balances of more than 60 lakhs of rupees. Besides this, the managers appointed by the Court have unavoidably to take charge without previous knowledge of the circumstances of the property, and there are sure to be, in some cases, persons whose interest it is to thwart and obstruct the manager and to hinder his obtaining accurate information. Sometimes again, when,

after continued efforts, the management is at last brought into smooth working order, the ward attains his majority, the estate passes out of the hands of the Court, and the same difficulties have to be encountered and overcome in a new set of estates. When these adverse circumstances are duly considered, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the measure of success which has been attained in the collection of rents is creditable to the energy and perseverance of the officers of the Court of Wards.

7. The financial position of each estate is explained at length in the report, but in this Resolution it is not possible to take more than a general review, and separate instructions will be issued regarding such matters of detail as appear to call for particular notice. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that a considerable number of estates have come under the management of the Court either on the application of the proprietors themselves, or in accordance with the testamentary dispositions of deceased proprietors. The condition of the tenantry in estates under the Court is stated to be generally good, and the relations between the managers and the ryots are amicable. There are, however, reasons which make it desirable that a fuller enquiry should be instituted regarding the condition of the ryots on some of the large estates in Behar, and orders for this enquiry have already been issued.

8. Assistance to the people was liberally given during the famine from the surplus funds of the estates under the Court, especially on the important properties of Hutwa and Durbhunga. Extensive relief works were prosecuted, and advances of cash and grain were made to the distressed tenantry. The Lieutenant-Governor has already remarked, in his Minute of the 31st October 1874, that these relief measures were carried out with the entire approval and concurrence of the families of the minor proprietors.

9. The education of the minors whose estates are under the management of the Court is carefully attended to. Eleven of them are now in the Calcutta Wards' Institution, others are being educated at Benares, or in the several zillah and high schools of the districts in which their estates are situated. The wards in the Calcutta Institution attend the Hindu School. Their general conduct is favorably spoken of by the Director.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor lately called for a report showing the position of the managers of estates under the charge of the Court, and this report has been furnished in the letter which is quoted at the head of this Resolution. It appears from this that the great majority of the managers are not in Government employ, and that the Commissioners are divided in opinion upon the question whether the employment of a Government servant is desirable or not. The Member in charge considers that it will generally be found most expedient to appoint qualified Government officers as managers, but that a discretion may properly be left to the Court to appoint other persons when the circumstances of the estate or peculiar personal qualifications may render such a measure expedient. In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the Paikpara estate, which is one of the most successfully managed properties under the Court, is in the charge of a gentleman who is not a servant of Government.

11. In concluding this review, the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to express his recognition of the value of the supervision exercised by Mr. Schalch over this important department of the administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1875-76.

No. 180B, dated Fort William, the 11th March 1876.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1875-76, comprising the months of October, November, and December last.

A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.* the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 18,02,323-5, against maunds 26,37,459-35 in the previous quarter, and maunds 20,66,607-25 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 58,41,631-10-3, against Rs. 85,12,911-15-2 and Rs. 66,45,702-5-10 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I :—

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.					POOREE.		24-PERGUNNAHS
	Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—					Manufacture of—		Manufacture of—
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1874-75.	1869-70.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1874-75.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of the last quarter...	7,396 35	654 32	28,935 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,243 7 11	27,072 4 3	*1,55,577 39 8	54,856 9 0	65,360 8	17,740 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,396 35	654 32	28,935 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,243 7 11	27,072 4 3	1,55,577 39 8	54,856 9 0	65,360 8	17,740 0
DEDUCT—											
Sales during the quarter	.....	.....	2,750 0	.....	.....	.....	7,380 25 0	27,676 20 0	1,711 0 0	7,095 0	6,000 0
Wastage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242 20 0	692 39 0	†1,981 30 0	577 9 10	3 0	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,750 0	.....	.....	242 20 0	7,383 15 0	29,658 10 0	2,288 9 10	7,098 0	6,000 0
Balance at close of the quarter ...	7,396 35	654 32	26,185 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,000 27 11	19,688 29 3	1,25,919 29 8	52,567 39 0	58,262 8	11,740 0

* The difference of 7 maunds between these figures and those shewn in the previous quarter's report is owing to revised figures received from Collector.
† 206 maunds of this quantity was confiscated by order of the Magistrate, and has been struck out of the returns.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to maunds 52,613-5, against maunds 98,691-35 in the previous quarter, and maunds 1,09,496-25 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

TABLE II.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.		3RD QUARTER OF 1874-75.		3RD QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	*Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah ...	17,28,175	13,61,782	16,93,971	14,67,568	23,27,451	13,11,521
Foreign kurkutch ...	2,54,996	2,61,810	3,30,717	2,18,201	3,80,472	2,43,247
Indian ditto ...	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906	1,46,908	1,61,817
Total ...	20,87,341	18,22,631	23,77,888	19,08,675	28,53,831	17,06,585

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn above :—

TABLE III.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.		3RD QUARTER OF 1874-75.		3RD QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	67,080	1,49,197	3,53,200	1,57,086	47,903	82,494
Madras	.....	46,442	.....	65,820	.....	26,108
Ennore	.....	3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuvelong	28,080	.....	.....	.....	63,380	8,510
Damaun	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	8,088
Byet	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,125	4,500
Goa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900
Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	19,217
Total ...	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906	1,45,908	1,51,817

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	4th Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1875-76.	2nd Quarter of 1875-76.	3rd Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea private golahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,550
Sulkea Government golahs	9,21,168	13,85,274	18,17,589	20,94,426	28,88,237
Chittagong ditto ditto	1,56,252	2,58,382	2,25,466	1,89,833	2,17,824
Total ...	10,77,420	16,43,656	20,43,055	22,84,259	31,55,611

7. Table V shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

TABLE V.

PERIOD.	*Vid* Balikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewa-khalee.	*Vid* Kidder-pore.	*Vid* Ballia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd Quarter of 1873-74 ...	4,03,816	1,01,740	81,203	1,03,014	7,97,490	3,41,328	709	.....
Ditto 1874-75 ...	4,80,443	1,20,885	72,180	1,88,260	6,74,804	3,94,382	367	.....
Ditto 1875-76 ...	3,53,192	1,10,791	75,802	2,38,447	5,46,789	4,03,035	31,509	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 5,999 maunds, as noted in the margin, against maunds 4,819 in the previous quarter and maunds 7,775 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
October ...	1,948
November ...	3,183
December ...	868
Total ...	5,999

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
October	23,153*
November	22,399
December	24,424
Total ...	69,976

There were no shipments during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th October		Prices on 31st October		Prices on 15th November		Prices on 30th November		Prices on 15th December		Prices on 31st December	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah ...	88	58	70	55	75	54	85	52	70	49	70	50
French kurkutch ...	...	54	...	54	...	50	...	58	71	59	68	58
Jeddah ditto ...	87	65	87	65	87	65	87	66	87	71	87	72
Bombay ditto ...	49	50	56	60	60	57	62	58	60	58	59	57
Madras ditto ...	66	55	65	65	70	55	70	68	71	58	71	58

10. In Table VII are shown the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 and 1874-75.

TABLE VII.

MONTHS.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October	1,00,000	2,41,156	6,17,920
November	Not received.	3,69,314	5,50,675
December	3,09,178	3,32,434	4,96,100

11. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond, and cleared from bond and shipboard, at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1874-75 respectively:—

TABLE VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	3rd Quarter of 1875-76.	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	3rd Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah	1,15,492	72,296	47,026	42,275
Madras kurkutch	...	.....	1,410	851
Total ...	1,15,492	72,296	48,436	43,126

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

* The figures for October have been got by deducting the total importations shewn in the return for September from the quantity shewn in the return for November as imported up to the beginning of that month, but it is not known if any portion of the quantity shewn was intended for Chittagong as the return for October has not been received.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th March 1876.

No	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 27.* '76	Nil.	Rains wanted for the *teel* and cotton crops. Cholera has nearly ceased in the town of Raneegunge, but is still prevalent in the interior of that sub-division, and in Culna and Jehanabad.
2	Bankoora, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Nothing to note regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Cholera is diminishing.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with strong westerly wind. No change in the state of the crops. Rain is wanted.
4	Midnapore, „ 25, „	Nil.	The weather is already very hot. The late rain has done good to the mulberry and indigo. Cholera in a sporadic form still continues, as does small-pox in the south-east of the district.
5	Hooghly, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Gourds and *jhinga* are being planted out. The late rains have proved beneficial to onions, *pautols*, watermelons, &c., *jali dhan* and indigo. Mangoes doing variously. Land is being prepared for paddy cultivation. More rain is wanted. *Rubbee* harvest is almost over. A serious outbreak of cholera at Serampore. Cholera and small-pox scattered in several places of the district.
	Howrah, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm and bright. In many places the ground is being prepared for the next crop.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 27,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Dry and warm. No crops on the ground. Land is being prepared for spring sowings. Cholera cases reported from sub-divisions Diamond Harbour, Barripore, Baraset, and Bussirhaut.
7	Nuddea, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Hot winds in the middle of the day. All crops have been harvested, except the late *rohur*. *Rohur* and indigo are looking well. A few cases of cholera are reported.
8	Jessore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Bright and clear. No rain. Spring rice continues promising. Ploughing for, and sowing of, the early rice continues.
9	Moorshedabad, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Getting warm. Windy. State of the crops is the same as in previous week. *Rubbee* and cold weather crops reaped. *Boro dhan* thriving. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane in fair condition. Cholera has broken out in Sujagunge, Burwa, Jellinghee, Bhurrutpore, and Gour thanas.
RAJSHAHYE DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Very warm during the day. Hot west winds blowing for the last three days. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
11	Maldah, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather is becoming hot; wind from south-west to north-east. It was rather cloudy on the 25th instant. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as last week. *Rubbee* is generally being reaped. Slight loss from want of rain. Eleven deaths from cholera during the week. Three cases, none terminating fatally, reported of small-pox.
12	Rajshahye, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Great heat and no rain. No change for the better in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Rain is anxiously looked for. Cholera cases are increasing in frequency.
13	Rungpore, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Strong hot winds. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered in. They are not so good as last year owing to want of rain. In the Kurigram sub-division, *aous* is some inches high. *Cheena* and *kaon* are generally up. Rain is wanted.
14	Bogra, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the day. Rain is much wanted for ploughing. Most of the crops are reaped and have given a fair outturn. The hardness of the ground will delay sowing, except where there is water out, but the Collector does not apprehend any ultimate ill from this.
15	Pubna, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and fine. The crops now on the ground are of no great importance. More rain would do good. Much cholera reported to the south of Aronkola. Medical relief is being given.

* Telegram of the 27th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 27th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
Cooch Behar Distt. 16	Darjeeling, Mar. 24, '76	Nil.	Weather—Rain is much needed; temperature is alternately warm or chilly, according as the weather has been bright or misty throughout the week. In the hills the young crops of wheat, barley, buck wheat, and indian-corn are progressing favorably. In the plains none of the seed has come up. Except a little wheat, all doing well; but rain is greatly needed.
Cooch Behar Distt. 17	Julpigoree, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—No rain, and no sign of it. The want of rain begins to assume a serious aspect, as without it there will be little chance for the *bhadoi dhan* crop, for the successful cultivation of which the ground is at present too parched and burnt up. Any real failure of the *bhadoi* crop would be attended with distress in Boda and other southern parts, where the last *hymuntee* crop was a poor one.
Cooch Behar Distt.	Cooch Behar, ,, 23, ,,	Nil.	Weather—No rain. It is becoming warm; there was east wind during the greater portion of the week. The want of rain is being very much felt. The prospects of the *bitri aous dhan* and of the *cheena* and *kaon* (millets) crops are unfavorable.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Distt. 18	Dacca, Mar. 27,* '76	0·25	Weather—Cool for the season. Crops little on ground. Prospects good. Cholera extending.
Dacca Distt. 19	Fureedpore, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot. *Boro* or *jali* rice and *aous* are doing well. Winter crops, which are poor for want of rain, but have been kept alive by heavy dews, will soon be reaped. Cholera is prevalent.
Dacca Distt. 20	Backergunge, ,, 22, ,,	1·09	Weather—Warm and fair. Annual sowings are beginning. Cholera is reported from the Patuakhally sub-division.
Dacca Distt. 21	Mymensingh, ,, 24, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very dry. *Boro* rice is favorable. Rain is much wanted for the millet crop.
Dacca Distt. 22	Tipperah, ,, 24, ,,	·02	Weather—Warmer, cloudy, and threatening rain. Spring rice is being reaped Prospects of the crops are good.
Chittagong Distt. 23	Chittagong, ,, 23, ,,	·41	Weather—Cool Rain has fallen generally over the district. Cholera in Futteah and south of the district.
Chittagong Distt. 24	Noakholly	.....	Return not received.
Chittagong Distt. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, ,, 21, ,,	·75	Weather—A heavy shower of rain, accompanied with squalls, on the 19th instant Joom cutting still continues. Hill men have commenced to burn joom here and there.
Chittagong Distt.	Hill Tipperah, ,, 22, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state of the crops since last report.
BEHAR.			
Patna Distt. 26	Patna, Mar. 27,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No rain as yet. Crops nearly all harvested, and generally yielding well. Cases of cholera and small-pox reported generally throughout the district, but not more in one part than another.
Patna Distt. 27	Gya, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—High west winds and seasonable. Highest reading of thermometer in shade 98° 5'. Nothing new to report from last week. *Rubbee* is generally harvested everywhere.
Patna Distt. 28	Shahabad, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with high westerly winds. *Rubbee* harvest is nearly completed. Result is about a ten anna crop. Small-pox is still prevalent.
Patna Distt. 29	Durbhunga, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Dry, strong, west winds prevailing. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested. The crop in the Tajpore sub-division is reported to be nearly, if not quite, as good as originally estimated. Prices stationary.
Patna Distt. 30	Mozufferpore, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy in the early part of the week, but latterly hot, with very high west wind. There is nothing new to report about the state of the crops. The *rubbee* harvest is still going on.
Patna Distt. 31	Sarun, ,, 25, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Sky now and then cloudy. Hot during the day and cool at night. High west wind is blowing. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. The *rubbee* harvest is still going on, and a fair outturn is expected. Indigo prospects are not generally good. Opium is being collected, and the weighment will shortly commence. *Cheena*, *moongh*, and *jowaree dhan*, are being sown. The mango crop promises unusually well this year. General health is good.
Patna Distt. 32	Chumparun, ,, 24, ,,	Nil.	There has been no rain, though the weather has been cloudy. The prospects of the crops are fair, and the produce of the *rubbee* will be on the whole larger than was at one time anticipated. There will be a very good eight-anna crop.

* Telegrams of the 27th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, Mar. 25, '76	Nil.	Weather—High west winds. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. The Jamooe sub-divisional officer reports that the *rubbee* crop in his jurisdiction will be less than a six-anna crop. This sub-division, however, is chiefly a rice tract. The sub-divisional officer at Begoosarsie reports that the harvest is far advanced; that the *robur* crop is good but that the wheat, which is the principal crop, will be an eight-anna crop only. The Collector, however, judging from what he saw during his tour, calculates that, taking high and low lands together, nearly an average *rubbee* crop will be cut throughout the district. The mango crop promises to be the best known for many years, and the *mohowa* crop, as usual, is good. Prices continue easy. Six months have now passed without rain.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 28.* „	Nil.	Weather—Strong winds greater part of the week. *Rubbee* harvest nearly over. Prices still easy. General health is very good. A little small-pox about.
35	Purneah, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west wind. The whole country is quite dried up. There has been no rain for more than six months, and it is much wanted for the spring sowings of all sorts. The pulses are being reaped and are turning out fairly. The season has been unhealthy. Small-pox has been very prevalent, and cholera has now made its appearance.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot and windy. Prospects of mango and *mohowa* are excellent. Cholera had in many places in the district, chiefly from Godda, round the west and south-west. Small-pox reported from two villages in Rajmehal.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, Mar. 18, '76	·05	Rainfall of one inch reported from the interior. Weather close and oppressive. No crops on the ground. Public health is good.
38	Pooree, „ 23, „	·02	Weather—Seasonable. The *dulua* paddy crop has failed in many places for want of rain. The state of other crops is good. A good shower of rain fell in the Khoorda sub-division, where ploughing may be commenced.
39	Balasore, „ 24, „	Nil.	The weather is unsettled, and the direction of the wind is for the season singularly variable. In the north of the district ploughing has become pretty general; in the south it has not yet commenced. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 24, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Temperature steadily increasing. No change to report. The *rubbee* crop has all been cut and carried. Cases of cholera and small-pox increasing in number.
41	Lohardugga, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable; rather warm. The *rubbee* harvest is now over in Palamow, and nearly over in Chota Nagpore Proper. The outturn is much below the average. The *mohowa* crop promises excellently. Small-pox and measles very prevalent, and cholera has appeared in several parts.
42	Singbhoom, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No crops to report about. District is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Too dry. The ryots have done very little ploughing in the district for want of rain. If rain does not fall soon, the *gorra dhan* will not be sown, and the ryots will, to the extent of that crop, be losers.

* Telegram of the 27th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th March 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 12th to 18th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·38	0·03	2·85	18th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	0·76	ditto	
		Culna	0·54	0·76	1·98	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Ranegunge	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·65	3·63	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1·00	Nil	1·10	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·11	0·13	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	0·78	2·18	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·11	Nil	2·05	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·85	0·94	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	0·45	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { By Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Rec. Keepr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·85	11th Mar.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·54	Nil	2·28	18th Mar.	
		Serampore	Nil	0·15	2·26	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·10	0·81	5·38	ditto	
		Mohesh-rekha	Nil	0·47	1·73	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	0·30	0·60	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·16	1·64	7·11	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0·48	1·73	7·68	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	0·30	1·66	7·64	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	0·40	1·09	4·68	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	0·24	3·10	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·28	0·34	2·80	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Not rec.	1·16	11th Mar.	
		Satkhira	0·36	0·36	5·39	18th Mar.	
		Barrackpore	0·19	Nil	2·66	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·08	3·18	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·10	0·16	1·08	ditto	
		Rongong	0·50	0·35	1·58	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·11	3·59	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	0·35	1·42	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0·54	2·58	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·05	0·42	3·50	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·70	0·25	3·22	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	0·19	2·15	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·48	0·83	3·91	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·90	Nil	3·07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	1·51	2·15	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·91	0·97	3·70	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	0·05	1·65	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	0·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Lalligolla	Nil	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	0·07	0·93	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Battleah	Nil	Nil	0·07	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	0·05	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	0·04	2·03	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	2·30	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	0·34	Not rec.	1·24	11th Mar.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·35	Nil	1·12	18th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·04	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Boda	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th Mar. 1876.
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·60	Nil	0·92	ditto	
		Titalya	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 13th to 18th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	1·01	Not rec.	2·84	11th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	0·73	0·10	3·14	18th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge	1·38	Nil	4·55	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	1·61	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0·98	0·31	2·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Not rec.	2·03	11th Mar.	
		Madaripore	1·00	Nil	5·93	18th Mar.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·04	Not rec.	3·41	11th Mar.	
		Perozepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Patoakhally	Nil	ditto	3·00	ditto	
		Dowluthkhan	0·10	ditto	1·94	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0·16	ditto	0·88	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	ditto	1·50	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	ditto	1·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·22	ditto	1·43	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·30	0·03	1·83	18th Mar.	
		Chittagong Jail	0·24	0·42	1·96	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·06	1·70	2·04	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	3·23	0·15	5·80	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·87	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Brahmunlariah	3·22	Nil	5·73	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	1·40	0·00	3·39	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·74	0·20	3·27	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·04	Nil	0·04	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	0·20	Nil	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	18th Mar.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th Mar. 1876.
		Jehanabad	0·05	Nil	0·05	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·08	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Buxar	0·06	Nil	0·06	18th Mar.	
		Bhuboosh	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	0·15	Not rec.	0·24	11th Mar.	Not rec. 27th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876
		Hajeepore	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	0·11	ditto	0·63	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	0·10	Nil	0·31	18th Mar.	
		Mudhoobunee	0·75	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Saran	Chupra	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sewan	0·12	Nil	0·23	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	0·14	Nil	0·51	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamoosee	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sonburza	0·02	Nil	0·11	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Southal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	0·02	0·15	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 12th to 18th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	18th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	0·05	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	11th Mar.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	0·02	0·02	18th Mar.	
		Khoordah	Nil	2·23	2·23	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... Exc. Engr.'s Office	1·95	0·83	3·08	ditto	
		Balasore ... Collector's Office	1·22	1·18	3·50	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·20	0·16	1·38	ditto	
		Sorah	1·00	Nil	1·33	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	0·13	0·13	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	0·01	0·68	0·69	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·15	0·17	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	0·21	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0·23	0·14	0·37	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·35	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2·76	0·11	4·76	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·60	Not rec.	5·63	11th Mar.	
		Golaghát	0·65	ditto	1·69	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·62	ditto	3·12	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·20	ditto	4·12	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·84	ditto	3·32	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·92	ditto	4·4.	ditto	
		Nazerah	0·67	ditto	4·56	ditto	
		Suntook	1·00	ditto	5·06	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·78	ditto	6·77	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	0·69	0·98	18th Mar.	

JOHN ELLIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th March 1876.

Stations	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 19th	10	29·943	29·961	84·0	72·2	53	S W	4·3	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·8·0	29·818	91·3	74·0	40	S W	5·0	.....	C	
	20th	10	29·972	29·990	83·8	74·0	61	S by W	4·9	.....	C	
		16	29·853	29·871	92·2	71·9	34	S S W	4·2	.....	C	
	21st	10	29·966	29·984	84·3	78·3	75	S W	6·4	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·821	29·839	92·5	77·0	47	S	8·2	.....	C	
	22nd	10	29·876	29·894	85·0	79·0	75	S W	6·9	.....	K	
		16	29·725	29·743	90·4	80·6	63	S S W	5·0	.....	C, CS	
	23rd	10	29·779	29·797	86·6	80·0	74	S W	7·3	.....	K	
		16	29·610	29·628	93·0	76·0	43	S W	5·7	.....	K, C	
	24th	10	29·739	29·757	87·4	74·7	53	N N W	4·4	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·592	29·610	91·5	69·5	24	W	9·2	.....	C	
	25th	10	29·776	29·794	87·0	70·4	40	W S W	3·7	.....	C	
		16	29·633	29·651	94·7	75·0	37	W N W	9·0	.....	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	Mar. 19th	10	30·002	30·008	87	80	72	W	11·1	.....	K	*b, m*
		16	29·772	29·778	87	77	61	S	9·3	.....	K	*b*
	20th	10	29·979	29·985	86	80	75	W	13·6	...	N, C, K	*b*
		16	29·876	29·882	87	78	65	S S W	10·9	...	K	*b, c*
	21st	10	29·991	29·997	86	80	75	S W	15·1	.....	N	*b, m*
		16	29·845	29·851	84	79	79	S	14·1	.....	C	*b, m*
	22nd	10	29·989	29·995	85	80	79	S W	10·4	.....	N	*b, m*
		16	29·702	29·708	86	80	75	S	13·0	.....	N	*b, m*
	23rd	10	29·794	29·805	86	80	75	S W	13·9	.....	N	*l, m,* scuds.
		16	29·611	29·650	87	81	76	S	12·5	.....	K	*b, m*
	24th	10	29·745	29·751	89	80	66	N N W	8·1	.....	.....	*l, m*
		16	29·593	29·599	97	73	27	N	9·1	.....	C	*b, m*
	25th	10	29·784	29·790	90	70	32	N W	4·8	.....	C	*b, m*
		16	29·656	29·662	88	76	55	S	9·6	.....	C	*b, m*
Chittagong.	Mar. 19th	10	29·883	29·883	72	67	75	S E	4·9	.....	.....	*v*
		16	29·772	29·854	88	76	55	S S W	3·8	.....	C, CS, K	*v*
	20th	10	29·930	30·022	84	78	75	N E	3·5	.....	K	*m*
		16	29·776	29·868	87	77	61	W S W	4·6	.....	K	*m*
	21st	10	29·992	30·025	80	76	82	E N E	4·9	.....	K, KS	*g*
		16	29·786	29·878	84	75	57	S W	4·5	...	.....	*v*
	22nd	10	29·847	29·953	83	76	61	E	3·6	.....	K	*m*
		16	29·687	29·779	86	78	68	S S W	8·9	.....	K, CK	*v*
	23rd	10	29·761	29·856	85	78	71	S S E	5·1	.....	K	*v*
		16	29·588	29·680	87	79	68	S S W	12·3	.....	K	*v*
	24th	10	29·703	29·794	88	78	62	S S E	10·1	.....	K, KS	*m*
		16	29·585	29·677	87	79	68	S S W	17·6	.....	CS, KS, K	
	25th	10	29·708	29·800	83	77	75	K KS	9·1	0·10	.....	*m*
		16	29·585	29·676	88	79	65	S S E	1·2	.....	C	*m*
Madras.	Mar. 18th	10	29·971	30·001	88	79	65	S E by S	1·4	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·843	29·873	85	78	71	S E by S	1·5	.....	.....	*b*
	19th	10	29·959	29·989	89	78	59	S E by E	1·4	.....	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·830	29·860	86	78	68	S E by S	1·5	.....	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·979	30·009	88	77	61	S S E	1·2	.....	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·871	29·901	86	76	61	S E	1·5	.....	.....	*b*
	21st	10	30·046	30·076	86	75	57	S E by S	0	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·887	29·917	85	76	69	S E	1·5	.....	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	29·958	29·988	87	76	55	S by W	8	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·814	29·844	85	77	68	S E by S	1·4	.....	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·911	29·941	90	73	41	S by W	1·2	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·760	29·790	86	77	64	S E by S	1·5	.....	.....	*b*
	24th	10	29·848	29·878	89	77	56	S by W	1·5	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·710	29·740	87	77	61	S E by S	1·2	.....	.....	*b, c*
Cuttack.	Mar. 19th	10	29·885	29·907	87	77	61	N N E	0·8	.....	K, N	*b*
		16	29·723	29·804	91	75	44	E N E	3·2	.....	K, N, C	
	20th	10	29·917	29·999	85	77	68	S	1·0	.....	C, K	*b*
		16	29·772	29·854	91	76	47	S W	4·3	.....	N, K	
	21st	10	29·915	29·997	87	77	61	S W	2·4	.....	C	*b*
		16	29·770	29·811	93	78	48	S S W	5·8	.....	CK, C	
	22nd	10	29·825	29·907	88	79	65	E	3·2	.....	C	*b*
		16	29·652	29·734	99	71	20	N W	2·5	.....	C, K	
	23rd	10	29·793	29·814	99	76	50	S W	2·4	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·545	29·626	102	70	15	W N W	4·0	.....	CK, C	
	24th	10	29·690	29·771	99	75	47	N E	2·7	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·511	29·592	100	70	17	W	1·5	.....	C	
	25th	10	29·718	29·799	91	69	28	N E	0·8	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·553	29·634	98	71	69	E	1·6	.....	.....	*b*
Akyab.	Mar. 19th	10	29·974	29·995	84	76	67	N E	1·6	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·858	29·879	87	79	68	W	6·3	.....	.....	*b*
	20th	10	29·994	30·015	88	75	52	N N E	2·4	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·866	29·887	86	76	61	W	7·5	.....	.....	*b*
	21st	0	29·979	30·000	86	73	51	E N E	5·7	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·834	29·854	87	77	61	N W	10·5	.....	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	29·960	29·980	83	74	63	E	5·5	.....	.....	*b*
		6	29·776	29·797	85	77	68	W N W	10·1	.....	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·859	29·881	82	77	78	E	4·0	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·680	29·710	85	79	75	S W	6·1	.....	.....	*b*
	24th	10	29·818	29·839	86	80	75	S W	2·3	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·712	29·733	84	79	79	S W	6·6	.....	.....	*b*
	25th	10	29·801	29·827	83	81	72	S W	3·8	.....	.....	*b*
		16	29·707	29·728	87	80	72	W	6·1	.....	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	15th	29·818	89·5	74·0	142·0	81·3	70·8	63·4	0·56	S W & Variable.	...	105·4	.....	...	Clear and scuds.
	16th	·776	92·0	73·0	141·4	81·2	76·7	73·6	·78	S S W	20·0	109·5	0·54	...	Clear, cumuli, high wind at 6 P.M. hails at 6½ P.M. Lightning at 7 and 8 P.M. Thunder and rain from 4 to 6 P.M.
	17th	·833	91·3	77·0	140·0	82·8	74·9	69·4	·65	S by W & S	...	112·1	.....	...	Stratoni and clear.
	18th	·883	90·2	75·5	138·0	82·2	72·4	65·6	·58	S by W	...	88·6	.....	...	Clear and cirri.
	19th	·869	91·3	75·5	141·0	82·5	73·4	67·0	·61	S W	...	83·9	.....	...	Clear and cirri.
	20th	·902	92·5	75·7	141·2	83·0	74·1	67·9	·62	S W & S S W	0·2	97·5	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 6 A.M.
	21st	·890	92·5	76·5	141·0	83·3	77·4	73·3	·73	S W	0·2	130·7	.....	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain-gauge	...	0·54
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·49
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	7·11
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	2·48

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th March 1876.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1876.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·912
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 9th	30·143
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 3 A.M. on the 24th	29·707
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·436
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·990
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·850
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·140
	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	73·1
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 and 4 P.M. on the 15th and 29th	90·0
Min. temperature, occurred at 7 A.M. on the 7th	54·4
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	35·6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	83·9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	64·8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	19·1
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	64·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer...	8·6
Computed mean dew-point for the month	57·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	15·5
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·483
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·27
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·52
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·60
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	135·0
	Inches.
Rained 2 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·58
Total amount of rain during the month	2·93
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	2·45
Prevailing direction of the wind	S W & S S W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th March 1876.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 11th March 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	38,419	25,270 12 9	2,316 9 9	90,007 2	30,052 5 3	2,754 15 11	5,071 5 8
Or per mile of railway	243	159 11 0	14 12 9	569 13	189 14 6	17 8 2	32 0 11
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	338,570½	2,45,807 7 6	22,533 7 0	10,68,679 30	2,01,561 8 2	23,022 17 8	45,560 4 8
Total for 11 weeks ...	376,989½	2,71,078 4 3	24,848 16 9	11,58,776 32	2,01,613 5 5	25,731 13 7	51,589 10 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,656	20,152 8 1	2,072 6 5	1,16,685 25	26,159 0 2	2,397 18 2	5,070 4 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	232	180 3 6	16 17 9	996 37	165 4 10	15 3 6	32 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	364,051½	2,67,396 5 3	21,595 16 8	10,97,422 1	3,12,557 10 10	28,651 2 4	53,156 19 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1876, on 1,279½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	112,499	1,84,087 10 3	16,874 14 0	9,49,138 10	*3,30,986 5 3	33,898 11 7	52,713 5 7	159,578	967,6293	197,2071
Or per mile of railway	.....	143 13 7	13 3 9	.....	265 8 0	28 0 1	41 3 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,293,417	22,71,646 5 0	208,234 4 11	1,01,85,317 0	41,87,1[illegible] 9 6	383,822 8 3	592,056 13 2	177,655	771,2174	1,248,8721
Total for 11 weeks	1,405,916	24,55,733 15 3	225,108 18 11	1,11,34,455 10	45,18,119 14 9	419,650 19 10	644,769 18 9	547,233	808,8104	1,356,1183
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	133,367½	2,60,404 3 9	22,037 1 1	10,11,040 0	4,41,271 10 1	40,442 18 6	62,480 19 1	45,022	73,922	118,944
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	187 15 8	17 4 5	.....	341 12 11	31 12 2	48 16 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,307,703½	21,21,025 14 5	194,427 7 5	1,07,44,363 30	45,45,770 9 7	416,695 12 10	611,123 0 3	481,250	831,622	1,312,881

* Deducted Rs. 6,773-7 being difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
† Deducted miles 4,302½ from Coaching and 1,000½ from Merchan[illegible] lines, excess [illegible] in week ending 19th February 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1876, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,415½	17,887 9 3	1,659 13 11	*89,530 30	*18,800 12 6	1,723 8 1	3,383 2 0	13,518½	10,368½	10,087½
Or per mile of railway	.....	79 15 1	7 6 7	.....	84 0 5	7 14 0	15 0 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	67,306½	2,21,506 13 0	20,304 19 6	10,18,577 10	2,20,009 14 6	21,084 4 10	41,389 4 4	48,318½	58,156½	106,475½
Total for 11 weeks	72,720	2,39,394 6 3	21,964 13 5	11,08,114 0	2,38,810 11 0	22,807 12 11	44,752 6 4	51,837½	64,725½	116,562½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,000	24,177 1 0	2,216 4 7	1,13,443 30	29,078 6 0	2,745 0 4	4,961 4 11	4,405	6,871	11,276
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	108 0 10	9 18 1	.....	133 15 9	12 5 8	22 3 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	63,848	2,40,568 13 8	22,050 15 4	10,99,571 0	3,16,364 14 0	29,000 2 3	51,050 17 7	52,864	66,628	119,492

* Deducted maunds 7,775 and Rs. 3,040-14-6 being difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
† Deducted miles 966½ from Coaching and added 972 to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ending 19th February 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,628	1,353 0 0	135 4 0	19,621 0	658 0 0	65 16 0	201 0 0
Or per mile of railway	344	48 0 0	4 16 0	701 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	7 3 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	111,939	13,048 0 0	1,304 16 0	1,98,860 0	6,395 0 0	639 10 0	2,144 6 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	121,562	14,400 0 0	1,440 0 0	2,18,481 0	7,053 0 0	705 6 0	2,345 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,210½	1,322 14 0	132 5 9	23,523 0	817 1 9	81 14 3	214 0 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	329	47 8 11	4 14 6	840 4	29 2 11	2 18 4	7 13 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	112,628	14,047 13 3	1,404 15 7	2,16,674 30	7,483 8 3	748 7 1	2,153 2 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,188	1,128 0 0	112 4 0	4,647 0	466 0 0	46 16 0	161 0 0
Or per mile of railway	81	41 0 0	4 2 0	170 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	5 18 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	20,877	10,363 0 0	1,036 6 0	97,277 0	7,721 0 0	779 2 0	1,815 8 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	23,075	11,485 0 0	1,148 10 0	1,01,924 0	8,279 0 0	827 18 0	1,976 8 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,991½	1,387 15 0	138 15 11	7,163 20	578 12 9	57 17 7	196 13 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	73	50 14 11	5 1 10	262 33	21 3 10	2 2 6	7 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,599½	15,040 3 11	1,504 0 6	78,862 10	6,269 2 0	626 18 2	2,130 18 9

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 14 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND OTHERS DURING THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

No. 253, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To—The Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

I AM directed to request that you will be so good as to communicate to the Justices the cordial thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their zealous, effective, and most useful assistance in all matters relating to the reception of the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness' visit to Calcutta.

No. 251, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To—The Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

I AM directed to communicate to the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for the good service and assistance rendered by them during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta, and more especially on the occasions of His Royal Highness' landing at, and departing from, Calcutta.

No. 248, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Illumination Committee, Calcutta.

I AM directed to request that you will communicate to the Illumination Committee an expression of the very cordial acknowledgments of the Government of Bengal for the eminently successful result of their long-sustained exertions, as manifested on the evening of the 24th ultimo, by the illumination in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The manner in which all classes, European and Native, official and non-official, raised a large subscription, and combined together to render the effect uniformly brilliant throughout the long line of operations, was such as to evince the highest degree of loyalty and the public spirit of the community of Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to believe that the display was graciously approved by His Royal Highness.

2. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor's entire approval has been separately communicated to the Public Works Department for their share in the work, which consisted in the illumination of the large buildings belonging to Government.

No. 252, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to request that you will accept the very cordial thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for your personal and unremitting efforts during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta. The recognition which His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to make of those efforts in investing you with the dignity of Knighthood is the best possible proof of their entire success.

2. I am to request also that you will communicate to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgment of the valuable and assiduous services rendered by that officer on that very important occasion.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor observed with great satisfaction the good conduct of many of the Police Inspectors on the same occasion, and His Honor requests that you will be good enough to submit the names of the most deserving for the information of Government.

No. 251, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Officiating Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to communicate to you the very best thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for the skill, forethought, and management displayed by you in the preparations made for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bankipore, the entire success of which arrangements is eminently creditable to you.

No. 250, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Officiating Inspector-General of Police.

I AM directed to communicate to you the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial acknowledgment of the excellent and efficient manner in which all the police arrangements in the interior of Bengal were devised by you, and carried out by your department, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—No. 911.

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 2430, dated 4th March 1876, from the Officiating Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners, submitting the Budget Estimates of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1876-77.

1. The estimates have, as last year, been drawn up completely and clearly.

2. They have been drawn up precisely in the same form as last year, and consist of the following five parts:—

Part I.—Jetties.
Part II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves.
Part III.—Strand bank lands.
Part IV.—Port or River Division.
Part V.—Loans and New Works.

The first four heads constitute the revenue account, and the fifth the capital account, a separation of which was ordered by the Government of India in resolution of the Public Works Department, Nos. 778-80A.G.

3. The appendices to the estimates give details of control, of working expenses of dredger, of interest and sinking fund, of engineering, of municipal taxes and repairs for servants' quarters, and of assessment of store-yards, workshops, and lascars' quarters, the expenditure on which is distributed between the several parts of the estimates, *i.e.*, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th.

4. Appendix A.—The charges on account of control establishments have been redistributed with the view of debiting one-tenth of the head office expenses to the Hooghly Bridge accounts, and of relieving the port and jetty divisions of the estimates of one-twentieth of the charge.

Appendix F, which gives details of assessment of store-yards, workshops, and lascars' quarters, has been added to the estimates.

5. In the estimates numbered 1 to 41 are given detailed explanations of all other items which appear in each of the five parts, viz.:—

1 to 10—Details of Jetties, Part I.
11 to 15 „ of Inland Wharves, Part II.
16 to 22 „ of Strand Bank Lands, Part III.
23 to 39 „ of Port or River Division, Part IV.
40 to 41 „ of Loans and New Works, Part V.

6. The points which require to be noticed in connection with the detailed estimates are the following:—

Receipts from Jetties.—Estimate No. 1.

(1.) It is estimated that the receipts from the jetties will give an increase of Rs 32,000 in 1876-77 as compared with the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that this year an increase in both the sources of income under this head is expected. The receipts from imports are reckoned at Rs. 5,00,000, and those from exports at Rs. 42,000, making a total of Rs. 5,42,000. The grand total will be Rs. 5,42,000 plus Rs. 18,500 received in repayment of loans advanced to Parts II and III in 1875-76, which is equal to Rs. 5,60,500.

Repairs of Jetties, Sheds, Tramway, Compound.—Estimate No. 3.

(2.) The estimate for 1876-77 is Rs. 10,000, and the actual expenditure for ten months for 1875-76 has been Rs. 8,094. During the year it was found necessary to employ the fire-engine *Hooghly* frequently, when the state of the tides permitted, in washing away the accumulation of silt from the jetty pitched slope. The requirements for 1876-77 are therefore reckoned on actual expenditure, that is, Rs. 10,000 for repairs, and Rs. 3,500 for removal of silt from jetty slope, which make in all a total of Rs. 13,500.

Salaries of Jetty Establishments.—Estimate No. 5.

(3.) The estimate under this head is Rs. 1,24,942, showing an increase of Rs. 4,588 as compared with the previous year. More than half (Rs. 2,400) of

this increase is owing to the provision for two extra drivers at Rs. 100 each per mensem under the head "Crane Establishment." These men are provided to meet the constant requisitions for working at night. The remaining portion of the increase (Rs. 2,188) is due to slight increases in establishments under the heads "Jetty Office," "Jetty Collection Department," "Landing and Delivery," and "Import Warehouse."

Working expenses of Jetties.—Estimate No. 6.

(4.) This estimate exceeds that of last year by Rs. 3,000. Under the head of "Coolie labour for exports" an increased provision of Rs. 2,500 is made for cost of extra labour, as the receipts from this source are expected to increase. An extra provision of Rs. 500 is made under the head of "Stationery and printing charges," as the forms, tally books, manifests, and cart tickets now used are largely in excess of former requirements.

Municipal Taxes on Jetty Enclosures.—Estimate No. 7.

(5.) The Municipal tax will amount to Rs. 33,640, against Rs. 36,699 in 1875-76. The decrease of Rs. 3,059 is due to the reduction of 1½ per cent. in the house and water-rates.

New works to be met from Jetty Revenue.—Estimate No. 9.

(6.) The sum to be transferred from revenue to Part V, Capital Account, for new works, will amount to Rs. 1,06,500, against Rs. 23,200 in 1875-76. The excess is due to an increased provision being made for new works at the jetties.

Rent of Seebpore Chur Land.—Estimate No. 10.

(7.) Provision has been made for Rs. 4,000, the amount to be paid to Government as annual rent for the chur land at Seebpore, which will be made over, at the expiration of a year from date of notice to the present lessee, to the Commissioners with a view to its utilization for purposes connected with the timber trade of the port. The charge will be met from jetty funds as a temporary measure.

Receipt from Inland Vessels' Wharves.—Estimate No. 11.

(8.) The receipts estimated at Rs. 3,32,000 show an increase of Rs. 43,376 as compared with the previous year. The anticipated increase is based upon the grant of a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 applied for by the Port Commissioners for the purpose of completing the purchase of land required for the new riverside road. This Government, in its letter No. 445, dated 15th February 1876, addressed to the Government of India, in the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, recommended the grant of the loan to the Commissioners. If, however, the loan is not granted, the receipts now counted upon will be reduced, but, on the other hand, there will be a corresponding reduction in the charges for interest and maintenance.

Repairs of Inland Vessels' Wharves.—Estimate No. 12.

(9.) A sum of Rs. 30,000 is provided under this head, against Rs. 12,000 in the year 1875-76. This amount will possibly be in excess of the actual requirements, but as there may be much to do in the way of making up and protecting the bank, metalling the road with stone, &c., provision is made for this sum, which will include all labour, such as bheesties, sweepers, &c., employed for conservancy and maintenance purposes.

Salaries—Inland Vessels' Wharves.—Estimate No. 13.

(10.) The estimate, Rs. 51,780, shows an increase of Rs. 912 as compared with the year 1875-76. The increase is owing partly to the pay of the Superintendent being raised from Rs. 300 to 400 per mensem, by an annual increment of Rs. 50, and partly to the provision of an establishment at a cost of Rs. 312 per annum for looking after the pontoon at Cossipore.

Working Expenses—Inland Vessels' Wharves.—Estimate No. 14.

(11.) The working expenses are estimated at Rs. 8,880, against Rs. 6,000 in 1875-76. The increase of Rs. 2,880 is due to the Commissioners having

accepted the liability to bear the cost of nine lamps on the Strand Bank which were formerly maintained by the Justices, and to provision having been made for lighting the new wharf between Ahecreetollah and Permit Ghâts.

New works from revenue of Inland Vessels' Wharves.—Estimate No. 15.

(12.) The estimate under this head is Rs. 87,000, against Rs. 1,20,000 in 1875-76. The amount (Rs. 87,000) is made up of two items, viz. Rs. 73,500 to be transferred to the capital account for new works, and Rs. 13,500 for the repayment of the loan received from Part I in 1875-76.

Strand Bank Rents.—Estimate No. 16.

(13.) The receipts estimated at Rs. 1,04,794 show an increase of Rs. 4,000 as compared with the previous year. This estimate is based upon the actual receipts from the monthly rental of the Strand Bank lands.

Repairs to Strand Bank Lands.—Estimate No. 17.

(14.) There is an increase of Rs. 4,000 as compared with the estimate for 1875-76, owing to the provision of a special grant for drainage and latrines, &c.

Salaries—Strand Bank Lands.—Estimate No. 18.

(15.) The estimate for salaries shows an increase of Rs. 120, viz. from Rs. 1,276 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,396 in 1876-77. The increase is due to the rent collector's pay being raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per mensem, and it is raised with a view to make his pay commensurate with his increased work and responsibility.

Municipal Taxes on Strand Bank Lands.—Estimate No. 19.

(16.) Municipal taxes will amount to Rs. 7,879 as against Rs. 7,312 in 1875-76, in consequence of the Justices having increased the assessment from the last quarter of 1875.

Amount to be transferred to Part I.—Estimate No. 22.

(17.) Provision is made for a sum of Rs. 5,000, which is to be transferred to Part I in repayment of loan received in 1875-76.

Receipts from Harbour Masters' Department.—Estimate No. 24.

(18.) The receipts estimated at Rs. 1,35,000 show a decrease of Rs. 3,000 as compared with the previous year. The estimate is based upon the actual receipts of 1875-76.

Wreck and Anchor Receipts.—Estimate No. 25.

(19.) The income is reckoned at Rs. 15,000, showing a decrease of Rs 2,500 as compared with the year 1875-76 The estimate is based upon the actual collections of the previous year.

Interest of Government Securities.—Estimate No. 28.

(20.) There will be an increased income of Rs. 1,000 over the estimate (Rs. 20,110) for the year 1875-76.

Fines for Breach of Port Rules.—Estimate No. 33.

(21.) The receipts under this head are estimated at Rs. 400, showing a decrease of Rs. 350 as compared with 1875-76. The estimate is based upon the actual receipts of the past year.

Repairs of Boats, Vessels, &c., of the Port.—Estimate No. 35.

(22.) The estimate, Rs. 15,000, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,300 as compared with the year 1875-76.

Port Working Expenses.—Estimate No. 36.

(23.) There is an increase of Rs. 2,500 in the working expenses over the estimate for the year 1875-76.

Salaries of Port Works Establishment.—Estimate No. 37.

(24.) The estimate for establishments employed on port works shows an increase of Rs. 144, which is due to annual increments of pay under the head "Port Pilotage Collecting Department," but this increase is reduced by Rs. 6 by a revision of the establishments under the heads "Heave-up boats," "Anchor and mooring boats, No. 1 Experiment," and "Fire-engine boat *Hooghly*." The total increase therefore is Rs. 138.

Probable balance on the 1st April 1876.—*Estimates Nos.* 42-46.

		Rs.
(25.)	Part I.—Jetties	55,861
	Part II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves ...	389
	Part III.—Strand Bank Lands	95
	Part IV.—Port or River Division... ...	17,749
	Part V.—Capital Account	43,289
	Total ...	1,17,383

Loan and Interest Account.

(26.) The Commissioners make provision for payments from revenue of interest and sinking fund as below :—

	Rs.
Debitable to Jetties	1,60,062
,, to Inland Wharves	1,26,444
,, to Strand Bank	32,681
,, to Port or River Division	85,876
Total ...	4,05,063
,, to Bridge	2,165
Grand total ...	4,07,228

Of this grand total, Rs. 3,01,039 are payments on account of interest, and Rs. 1,06,189 are repayments of principal. The total loan liability of the Commissioners at the close of the year 1875-76 is Rs. 44,17,570-1, exclusive of the original Port debt of Rs. 17,65,000, the principal of which is not repayable. The item of Rs. 2,165 shown above as payable by the Bridge Commissioners is made up of the following two sums :—

	Rs.
As rent for the quarters occupied by the officer in charge of the bridge	1,133
As rent for quarters in the new office.	1,032
Total ...	2,165

Revenue Account.

(27.) The following tabular statement shows the estimate of the Revenue Account from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877 :—

Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure for 1876-77.

RECEIPTS.

Particulars.	Jetties.	Wharves.	Strand Bank.	Port Proper.	Bridge.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1876	55,861	389	95	17,749	.....	74,094
Receipts	5,60,500	3,32,000	1,04,794	4,18,896	2,165	14,18,355
	6,16,361	3,32,389	1,04,889	4,36,645	2,165	14,92,449*

EXPENDITURE.

Payment of loans, interest, &c. ...	1,60,062	1,20,444	32,681	85,876	2,165	4,07,228
New Works	1,06,500	73,500	.....	.....	.....	1,80,000
Repairs	23,500	30,000	9,600	15,000	.....	78,100
Salaries	1,24,942	51,780	1,336	1,57,837	.....	3,35,955
Engineering	4,910	2,455	2,455	.....	.....	9,820
Control	34,131	14,628	4,876	34,131	.....	87,766
Working Expenses	69,686	18,092	.....	36,182	.....	1,23,970
Reserve Fund	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Taxes	35,926	713	8,023	2,286	.....	46,948
Annual payment to Government ...	4,000	.....	37,232	.....	.....	41,232
Repayment of Loan to Part I ...	.....	13,500	5,000	.....	.....	18,500
Depreciation Account	.....	.....	.....	55,110	.....	55,110
River Police Establishment	.....	.....	.....	33,744	.....	33,744
Pensions and Gratuities	.....	.....	.....	3,772	.....	3,772
Insurance	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
Moordafarash Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
Total ...	5,75,667	3,51,712	1,04,323	4,27,738	2,165	14,39,605*
Probable balance on 31st March 1877 ...	43,294	677	500	8,907	.....	53,444†

* The grand total receipts and expenditure will be as below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Revenue receipts	14,92,440
Capital Account receipts	11,94,289
Total ...	26,86,728
Deduct Bridge receipts	2,165
Grand total ...	26,84,573(a)

(a) *Vide* page 1 of Estimates.

Expenditure.

Revenue expenditure	14,39,605
Capital Account expenditure	11,87,060
Total ...	26,26,665
Deduct Bridge expenditure	2,165
Grand total ...	26,23,000(b)

(b) *Vide* page 1 of Estimates.

† Add balance on 31st March 1877 of capital account, and the grand total balance will be :—

	Rs.
Revenue Account balance	53,444
Capital Account balance	7,229
Grand total balance on 31st March 1877 ...	60,673

(28.) It appears from the above estimate that the expenditure falls short of the receipts of the year by Rs. 53,444, which is satisfactory.

New Works.

(29.) The assets and outlay on capital account for new works may be shown as follows :—

		Rs.
	Amounts which have been debited on the revenue account as transferred to capital account—*vide* Part I (Jetties) of the estimates* Rs. 1,06,500 and Part II (Inland wharves†) Rs. 73,500	1,80,000
	Undrawn balance‡ of sanctioned loans	5,20,000
	Loans applied‡ for but not yet sanctioned	2,96,000
	Loans to be applied‡ for	1,50,000
	Other receipts‡	5,000
	Total ...	11,51,000
	Add available balance on 1st April 1876	43,289
	Total ...	11,94,289
	Outlay on account of new works as shown in Part V of the estimates§	11,87,060
	Probable balance on 31st March 1877 ...	7,229

* No. 9.
† No. 15.
‡ *See* Estimate No. 40.
§ *Vide* Estimate No. 41.

Rs. 7,229 is therefore the balance that will be available under the capital account, while Rs. 53,444 are shown as working balances under the different items of the revenue account.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor approves generally, under section 50, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, of the estimates of income and expenditure of the Commissioners for the year 1876-77.

8. He is glad to take advantage of this annual occasion to reiterate the expression of his thanks for the skill and attention given by the Commissioners and their Chairman and Vice-Chairman to the affairs of the Calcutta Port.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	18 4	24 12	25 8	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 21 8 to 23 0	21 4	20 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 0	17 8 to 21 4	17 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	15 0	22 8	23 8	19 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 19 8	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	18 0	18 0	15 8	32 0	31 0	18 0	9 14	9 12	11 8	16 2	16 4	16 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	17 12	16 12	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	...	18 5	17 4	15 4	20 0	21 5	16 13	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 4	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad*															
10	Dinagepore	G 16 0	16 0	15 12	23 0	23 0	14 0	18 8	20 0	22 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	22 8	20 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	32 8	24 0	22 8	22 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	32 0	32 0	31 0
12	Rajshahye	H 18 12 to 22 8	21 9	13 8 to 20 16	48 12	11 4	15 0	19 4 to 21 0	19 11	20 4 to 21 12	22 8 to 25 5	22 8 to 24 6	22 14 to 23 10	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	I 27 9	22 9	22 8	...	...	...	12 12	11 4	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	18 8	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	9 12	26 0	26 8	26 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	J 22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling*															
17	Julpigoree	K 12 3	...	13 3	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	L 20 0	17 12	13 5	45 8	40 0	40 0	17 10	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 12	23 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	M 20 0	20 0	19 0	40 0	25 0	70 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	N ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...

*Returns not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 36 to 42 seers, rice best sort 20 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22-8 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 36 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18-8 to 22-8 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, maize 26 to 35 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 25 to 27 seers, rice best sort 22-8 to 30 seers, rice common 24 to 35 seers, and gram 23 to 35 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-8 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, and gram 18 to 26-8 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-12 seers, barley 20 seers, rice best sort 9 to 10-8 seers, rice common 16 to 17-12 seers, and gram 20 to 22-8 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 17 seers, rice best sort 15 to 22 seers, rice common 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 15-8 to 32 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th March 1876

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM			FIREWOOD			SALT.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	27 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	37 0	21 0 to 24 0	21 0	16 4	360 0	360 0	180 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	24 0	24 0	17 8	280 0	280 0	224 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	26 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	92 0	92 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
																		Moorshedabad *
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	170 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	24 0 to 25 10	24 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 20 10	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 12	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
																		Darjeeling.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 1	6 0	6 1	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 12	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	160 0	160	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mymensingh.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 1d seers, rice best sort 23 seers, rice common 25 seers, and gram 25 seers.
H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26-4, rice best sort 15-12 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 30 seers.
I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, rice best sort 15 to 18 seers, rice common 24 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 26 seers.
K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, rice best sort 11-5 to 1 -8 seers, rice common 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13-3 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 50 seers, rice best sort 15 to 21 seers, rice common 17 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 9 seers, rice common 19 to 21-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20-4 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, rice best sort 12 to 21 seers, rice common 17-12 to 25 seers, and g am 9-8 to 10 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																					
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.									
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	P 14 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...							
23	Noakholly	Q ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...							
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...							
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...							
	Hill Tipperah	9 5	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...							
	BEHAR.																						
26	Patna	30 0	30 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...							
27	Gya	R 24 8	24 8	19 0	39 8	12 0	28 0	11 4	11 8	11 8	23 4	23 8	23 0	...	...	.							
28	Shahabad	S 23 0	22 0	19 0	35 0	36 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	...	...	...							
29	Durbhunga	T 20 12	20 12	17 8	33 0	36 4	29 0	13 0	12 0 to 14 0	17 8	14 4	16 7	18 8	...	...	...							
30	Monsufferpore...	U 19 0	19 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...							
31	Sarun	22 0	22 0	19 0	43 0	43 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 4	23 4	24 0	...	...	...							
32	Chumparun	V 24 0	24 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...							
33	Monghyr	28 3	26 2	17 8	36 7	36 7	24 1	16 8	12 6	14 7	19 9	18 9	19 4	...	...	...							
34	Bhaguipore	W 21 8	24 0	18 15	35 12	40 0	32 13	18 15	22 11	20 3	20 3	25 4	22 11	...	...	...							
35	Purneah	X 18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	..	.	...							
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Y 18 0	18 0	12 0	...	24 0	...	20 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	40 0							
	ORISSA.																						
37	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	17 11	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	18 6	28 14	31 8	27 9	...	...	...							
38	Pooree	Z 17 1	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	27 9	...	...	...							
39	Balasore	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	..	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...							
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																						
40	Hazareebagh	AA 21 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 8	22 0	...		...							
41	Lohardugga	26 0	24 0	16 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...							
42	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...							
43	Manbhoom	BB 18 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 10	26 8	22 0	...	...	...							

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 24 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 13 to 22 seers, and rice common 17 to 21 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 28 seers, barley 35 to 45 seers, rice best sort 10-12 seers, and rice common 20-4 to 27 seers, lesser millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 32-8 to 40-12 seers, and gram 30 to 34 seers

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 68 seers, rice best sort 12 to 14 seers, rice common 23 to 27-8 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize or Indian corn 33 to 40 seers, and gram 34 to 38 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 14 to 18-14 seers, rice common 16 to 21 seers, lesser millets 23-10 to 32 seers, maize 25 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 32 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 36 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 to 14 seers, rice common 18-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 30 to 34 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 31 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 13 to 18 seers, rice common 18 to 26 seers, lesser millets 29 to 45 seers, maize 36 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 30 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th March 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 5	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 8	28 0	34 0	34 8	31 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	25 8	28 8	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
36 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	34 8	19 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	28 9	28 9	29 0	35 0	34 0	24 0	31 13	30 12	27 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	29 0	40 0	37 8	28 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Muzufferpore.
44 0	43 0	...	38 0	38 0	25 0	42 0	41 0	31 0	35 0	32 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	38 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 7	34 6	25 2	36 7	33 6	22 5	168 0	147 0	147 0	8 9	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 15	40 0	27 12	27 12	30 5	20 3	164 2	176 12	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 14	33 3	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	..	38 0	36 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	48 0	38 0	...	30 0	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	36 0	36 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 18 to 22 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 26 seers, maize 36 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, rice best sort 17 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 44 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 seers, rice common 23 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 32 to 46 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 23-10 seers, rice common 28-14 seers, and gram 21 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24-8 to 26-4 seers, lesser millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 29 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 26-10 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 24 to 30 seers, rice common 26 to 28 seers, maize 40 seers and gram 16 to 24 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st April 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.			Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.					
	Western Districts.				
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan.	Apl	3.* '76	·19	Weather—Rainfall at Culna 0·47, Bood-bood 0·15, and Cutwa nil. Cholera is abating in Raneegunge, but prevalent in Culna.
2	Bankoora	,,	1. ,,	Nil.	Weather—Generally dry and hot, but there was some rain on the north-eastern border of the district. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted especially for indigo. Cholera is abating.
3	Beerbhoom,	,,	1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Dry, with hot westerly wind. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
4	Midnapore,	,,	1. ,,	0·38	Weather—Seasonable. The rain is derived from partial thunder-storms, which are not general, and less in the south than in the north. Every fall is beneficial. Cholera and small-pox continue in certain portions of the district.
5	Hooghly,	,,	1, ,,	Inappreciable.	Weather—Close and sultry. Cloudy at intervals. No sowings reported as going on. Land is being prepared for *aous*, *robur*, and late indigo. *Cucumbers*, *pantolls*, early indigo, and *jute* dhan, still doing well. Mangoes indifferent from want of water. Rain greatly needed. Wheat and barley harvest almost over. Cholera is bad all over the district, especially in Hooghly and Serampore. Small-pox is abating. Fever ceased.
	Howrah,	,,	1, ,,	·10	Weather—Sky clouded with indications of rain. Heavy storm on Wednesday but an inappreciable fall of rain. Ground is still under preparation for sowings. More rain would be appreciated.
	Central Districts.				
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs,	Apl.	3,† '76	0·48	Weather—Hot; windy. More rain is required for the preparation of ground for spring sowings. Cases of cholera continue to be reported from every part of the district.
7	Nuddea,	,,	1. ,,	0·20	Weather—Rain in nearly all the sub-divisions, but heavy only in Meherpore and Chooadangah. There are no crops on the ground except indigo, which is fair. The preparations for sowings of early rice have progressed. Cholera is spreading. It is bad in the north of the Meherpore sub-division and in the Sudder.
8	Jessore,	,,	1. ,,	Nil.	Weather—Clear and dry; wind from south. October indigo, *teel* oil-seed, and spring rice, promising. Rain is generally wanted. Cholera is prevalent at the Sudder station, and here and there in the district.
9	Moorshedabad,	,,	1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Temperature generally close and hot, cloudy, and sometimes windy. Cold weather crop almost entirely gathered. Outturn of about 10 or 11 annas. Prospects of the *boro dhan* good. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane, are fair. Cholera is prevailing at Rampore Haut, Jungypore, at thanas Sujagunge, Goas, Jellinghee, and Bhuruttpoor. Also prevails in Berhampore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 10	Dinagepore,	Mar.	31, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very hot; strong west winds. Prospects of the *boro dhan* crop are bad. Rain is much wanted to enable sowings of *bhadoe* rice. Cholera is prevailing in a few villages, but not in an epidemic form.
11	Maldah,	Apl.	1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Getting warmer, with occasional dust-storms. Cloudy on the 1st instant, with a promise of rain very shortly. No change in the state of the crops. *Rubbee* is being reaped. During the week nineteen cases of cholera reported, eight terminating fatally. This disease is reported to be increasing.
12	Rajshahye,	,,	1. ,,	·22	Weather—There was slight rain at a few places on the 28th; insufficient, however, to benefit the crops. The *rubbee* crops have suffered considerably from want of rain. Such as have been already cut have given scarcely half the average outturn. In Mandah, Janore, and Bagmara, the prospects of the *boro* dhan crop are decidedly unfavorable. In other parts, such as Poothea and Burrigong, the crop is at present in a much better condition. Several cases of cholera have been reported in various quarters; also some cases of small-pox.
13	Rungpore,	Mar.	31, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with strong westerly wind. Sowings of rice delayed from continual drought.
14	Bogra,	Apl.	1, ,,	Nil.	No change in the character of the weather since last week. State and prospects of the crops are same as before. Rain is wanted for ploughing.
15	Pubna,	,,	1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is much wanted. Cholera is spreading.

* Telegram of the 3rd April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 3rd April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling, Mar. 31, '76	Nil.	Weather—Not a drop of rain, although the appearance of the sky has often been threatening. Rain is greatly needed. High winds at times. The young crops are doing well, but they will suffer if there is no rain soon.
Cooch Behar Divn. 17	Julpigoree, Apl. 1. ,,	Nil.	Weather—No rain. The want of it is very serious in the dryer parts of the district. The early *dhan*, which should now be in the field, cannot be sown till rain falls—the ground is so dried up; and in the dryer parts of the Doears, where the *khadee* dhan is sown very early, it is now reported as being dried up in places.
Cooch Behar Divn.	Cooch Behar, Mar. 30, ,,	Nil.	Weather—No rain; it is getting hot. There has been west wind as well as east wind during the week. People have not yet been able to sow *bitri dhan (aous)* in all their fields for want of rain; the seeds sown have not germinated. The prospects of the *cheena* and the *kaon* crops continue unfavorable.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn. 18	Dacca, Apl. 3,* '76	0·8	Weather—Seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good.
Dacca Divn. 19	Fureedpore, ,, 1. ,,	0·72	Weather—Windy, with a storm and rain on one day. State of the crops is fair. Ploughs at work generally. Cholera is very prevalent, especially at Belgachi Station, Eastern Bengal Railway, and Goalundo.
Dacca Divn. 20	Backergunge, Mar. 30, ,,	·45	The crops are in a satisfactory condition. A good deal of cholera in a sporadic form prevails.
Dacca Divn. 21	Mymensingh, ,, 31, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot, with variable winds. Great want of rain, to allow of sowing of the early rice crop.
Dacca Divn. 22	Tipperah, ,, 31, ,,	·01	Weather—Hot. High south wind. A few drops of rain. The spring rice is being reaped. Prospects are good.
Chittagong Divn. 23	Chittagong, ,, 30, ,,	·43	Weather—Warm. Cold-weather crops getting on well owing to the recent rain. Cholera in the south of the district.
Chittagong Divn. 24	Noakholly, ,, 30, ,,	0·41	Weather—Heat daily increasing. Mornings generally cloudy. On the 26th the morning was densely foggy. High winds. A little rain on the 23rd, and a thunder-storm on the night of the 28th. Chillies, pulses, linseed, &c., are in good order. Ploughing for the early rice crop, and sowing of early and late rice together, are now going on. Cholera is very bad in the town and out in the district, especially along the pilgrim route from Chandranath.
Chittagong Divn. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, ,, 28, ,,	·6	Weather—Seasonable. Showers of rain on the 24th and 25th. Joom-cutting is nearly over; its burning has commenced. Both cholera and small-pox have broken out at Rangamatee.
Chittagong Divn.	Hill Tipperah, ,, 29, ,,	0·55	Weather—Hot, with occasional storms. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn. 26	Patna, Apl. 3,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No rain. Crops are nearly all harvested. Yield is good. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox generally throughout the district, and a good deal of measles and chicken-pox.
Patna Divn. 27	Gya, ,, 1. ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot westerly wind in the beginning of the week. East wind and cloudy latterly, with a few drops of rain at Gya and Jehanabad. Highest reading of the thermometer is 101°. No crops on the ground. Cholera and small-pox reported from a few places.
Patna Divn. 28	Shahabad, ,, 1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Generally cloudy. *Rubbee* harvest is almost finished. The opium outturn is good. Small-pox is still prevalent.
Patna Divn. 29	Durbhunga, ,, 1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Mornings and evenings are pleasant. West wind during the day; cloudy skies. The *rubbee* is being harvested all over the district, but the character of the yield cannot be stated definitely for a week or ten days longer. It promises, however, to be an average crop in Tajpoor and the southern portion of the Sudder sub-divisions, about three-fourths of an average crop in the east of the latter sub-division, and scarcely half an average crop in Mudhoobunnee.
Patna Divn. 30	Mozufferpore, ,, 1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—It has been very cloudy for some days, and there is much hope of rain soon falling. The reaping of the *rubbee* harvest is nearly completed. The price of rice has risen, but other food-grains remain cheap. Some sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera have occurred.

* Telegrams of the 3rd April, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 31	Sarun, Apl. 1, '76	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry with high west wind blowing. Sky every day covered with clouds with no result. No change in the state of the crops. The *rubbee* crops have been harvested, and are being threshed and stacked. Opium has been collected, and the weighments have commenced. Cotton is doing well. *Cheena* and *muong* promise well. Indigo prospects are generally indifferent. Prices favorable. General health is good.
32	Chumparun, Mar. 31, „	Nil.	Weather—There have been continual west winds, which have done some damage, but the weather has been very cool. The crops are being reaped, and the produce is fair.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, Apl. 1, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy. No change in the state of the crops since last. The *rubbee* crop is now nearly all gathered in. Prices continue easy.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 3,* „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy, with but little west wind. No crops on the ground now except some late *rahar*, newly planted sugarcane, and newly sown *aghani* rice and *moong*. Mango promises a good crop. Rain now would be of great value for agricultural operations. Condition of the people is good, though there are cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
35	Purneah, „ 1, „	Nil.	Weather—Very high west wind. Mornings cloudy, threatening rain. Rain is much wanted for the ploughing and sowing of *khadoe* crops and for the *moong*, *kowni*, and *cheena*, which is now coming on. Rice is getting dearer, but wheat and grain are cheapest. The health of the district is bad. Small-pox and cholera are prevalent; the latter especially bad in the north.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Great promise of rain, though none has fallen. *Mohwa* being gathered with good outturn. Mango crop promises well. Both crops said to be slightly injured from want of rain in Rajmehal. Cholera appears to be stopping.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, Mar. 25, '76	Nil.	Weather—No rain in Sudder station. Several slight rainfalls reported from interior. It is extremely hot and close. No crops on the ground. Public health is good.
38	Pooree, „ 30. „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and cloudy. Three-fourths of the *dalua* paddy crop are being reaped, while the remaining fourth part is failing for want of rain. The state of crops in general fair. Mango crop is short. Cholera prevails, but the influence is less.
39	Balasore, „ 31, „	Nil.	Weather—Unsettled and wind variable. In spite of threatening appearances rain has held off; ploughing, however, proceeds. Cholera and small-pox cases much less frequent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebugh, Mar. 31, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No crops on the ground at present. Cholera and small-pox diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, Apl. 1, „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot for the time of the year. The *mohwa* is falling freely, and will probably be a full crop. Rain is now looked for, for ploughing. Small-pox, measles, and cholera, are still reported.
42	Singbhoom, Mar. 31, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. There are no crops to report about. The weather is warm, and if there is no rain soon, the Deputy Commissioner is afraid there will be sickness.
43	Manbhoom, Apl. 1, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the character of the weather, and in the state and prospects of the crops.

* Telegram of the 3rd April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th April 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th March 1876.	Rain from 19th to 25th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches		1876.	
Burdwan	Western Districts.						
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·03	Nil	2·85	25th Mar	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	0·76	ditto	
		Culna	0·76	Nil	1·98	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	0·95	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·05	Nil	3·63	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Soorie	0·11	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	
		Roypore	0·78	Nil	2·18	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	2·05	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·85	Nil	0·04	ditto	
		Gurbetta ...	0·45	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·85	11th Mar.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	2·28	25th ,,	
		Serampore	0·16	Nil	2·20	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·81	Nil	5·38	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	0·47	Nil	1·73	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	0·30	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Calcutta	1·64	Nil	7·11	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	1·73	Nil	7·08	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	1·66	Nil	7·64	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·09	Nil	4·68	ditto	
		Barasat	0·24	Nil	3·10	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·34	Nil	2·90	ditto	
		Barripore	Not rec.	Nil	1·46	ditto ...	Not rec. 12th to 18th Mar. 1876.
		Satkhira	0·36	Nil	5·39	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·66	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·08	Nil	3·18	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	0·16	Nil	1·08	ditto	
	Nuddea	Bongong	0·35	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·11	Nil	3·59	ditto	
		Chooadanga	0·35	Nil	1·42	ditto	
		Koushtea	0·54	Nil	2·58	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·42	Nil	2·59	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·25	Nil	3·22	ditto	
		Nurrail	0·19	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·83	0·19	4·10	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	3·07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·51	0·74	2·89	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·97	Nil	3·70	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·05	Nil	1·65	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	0·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Kandee	0·07	Nil	0·03	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Boaleah	Nil	Nil	0·07	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·04	Nil	2·03	ditto	
		Serajgunge	Nil	Nil	2·30	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not. rec.	1·24	11th Mar	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·12	25th ,,	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Beda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 19th March 1876.	Rain from 19th to 25th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	0·07	0·10	3·01	25th Mar.	
		Dacca... Hospital	0·10	0·25	3·39	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	Nil	4·55	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0·31	Nil	2·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	0·50	6·43	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·41	11th Mar.	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Patcoakhally	ditto	ditto	3·00	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	ditto	ditto	1·94	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	0·86	25th Mar.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	1·50	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	1·43	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·03	0·10	1·93	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	0·42	0·42	2·38	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	1·70	Nil	2·04	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·15	0·41	6·01	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	0·02	2·70	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	1·62	7·35	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	0·90	1·32	4·71	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·20	0·55	3·82	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	0·04	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	18th Mar.	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	25th "	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	0·08	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	0·24	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·63	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·31	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·23	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	18th Mar.	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	ditto	0·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	25th Mar.	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	0·02	Nil	0·15	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th March 1876.	Rain from 19th to 25th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... (Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	25th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... (Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Jajepore	1·80	0·20	2·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	1·40	0·40	1·80	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	0·50	Nil	0·50	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·09	Nil	0·09	ditto	
		Khoordah	2·23	0·57	2·80	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... (Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·83	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Balasore... (Collector's Office	1·18	Nil	3·58	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·16	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Soorah	Nil	0·04	1·37	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·13	0·50	0·63	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	0·08	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... (Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... (Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·15	Nil	0·17	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Not rec.	0·03	18th Mar.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0·14	Nil	0·37	25th ,,	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	18th Mar.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·11	0·70	5·46	25th Mar.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·13	Not rec.	5·76	18th ,,	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	1·69	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·16	ditto	3·28	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·26	ditto	4·38	ditto	
		Hattiepoolie	0·43	ditto	3·75	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·41	ditto	4·83	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·24	ditto	4·80	ditto	
		Suntock	0·59	ditto	5·65	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·24	ditto	7·01	ditto	
		Akyab	0·00	Nil	0·08	25th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th Mar. to 1st Apl. 1876.

Stations	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 26th	10	29·801	29·819	85·5	78·5	71	S S W	4·2	.....	C	
		16	29·682	29·700	94·0	74·5	36	S by W	11·2	.....	.....	b
	27th	10	29·851	29·869	85·5	78·2	70	S by E	6·1	.....	K	
		16	29·722	29·740	92·4	81·4	60	S by E	6·2	.....	C, CS	
	28th	10	29·835	29·853	88·0	79·0	72	W	5·3	.....	CS	
		16	29·705	29·723	89·5	80·0	64	S by W	9·8	.....	S	
	29th	10	29·807	29·825	87·5	80·3	71	S	6·7	0·01	CK	
		16	29·691	29·709	91·5	80·5	60	S S W	7·2	.....	CK	
	30th	10	29·777	29·795	86·2	77·5	66	S W	7·9	.....	CK	
		16	29·638	29·656	95·5	74·5	34	S E	4·3	.....	C, CS	
	31st	10	29·732	29·750	87·2	80·4	76	S by W	6·1	0·17	C, CS	
		16	29·609	29·627	93·3	82·0	60	S	6·3	.....	C	
	April 1st	10	29·769	29·787	87·2	79·9	71	S by W	5·9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·647	29·665	92·6	81·0	59	S	7·0	.....	CS, K	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 26th	10	29·817	29·823	86	80	76	S W	11·9	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·699	29·705	86	80	75	S	11·9	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	27th	10	29·907	29·913	86	80	75	S S W	13·0	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·759	29·765	86	79	72	S	13·8	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	28th	10	29·905	29·911	86	79	72	S	13·1	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·732	29·738	85	80	79	S S E	14·1	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	29th	10	29·827	29·833	85	80	79	S S E	9·8	.....	C	b, m
		16	29·733	29·739	84	81	79	S	14·9	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	30th	10	29·862	29·868	88	81	72	W	9·8	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·674	29·680	89	81	69	S S W	15·0	.....	N	b, m
	31st	10	29·775	29·781	86	80	75	S	14·6	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·650	29·656	86	81	79	S S W	17·1	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	April 1st	10	29·793	29·799	85	80	79	S S W	9·5	0·20	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·686	29·692	86	81	79	S	13·4	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	Mar. 26th	10	29·784	29·876	85	79	75	S E	4·7	.....	K	m
		16	29·715	29·807	87	78	65	W N W	12·7	.....	KS	v
	27th	10	29·824	29·916	86	79	72	S S E	5·2	.....	K	m
		16	29·717	29·809	87	77	61	S W	13·5	.....	KS	v
	28th	10	29·822	29·913	88	79	65	S E	5·4	.....	K	m
		16	29·687	29·779	87	79	68	S W	13·2	.....	K	v
	29th	10	29·812	29·904	87	78	65	E	8·1	.....	K	m
		16	29·667	29·759	86	79	72	S S E	13·9	.....	CK	v
	30th	10	29·756	29·847	88	79	65	S	10·1	.....	K	m
		16	29·657	29·749	87	79	68	S W	17·2	.....	K	v
	31st	10	29·729	29·812	85	80	79	W	11·7	.....	K, KS	m
		16	29·621	29·713	84	79	79	S	19·6	.....	K, KS	v
	April 1st	10	29·750	29·842	87	78	65	S W	10·5	.....	K, KS	m
		16	29·607	29·769	87	79	68	S	20·1	.....	K, KS	v
Madras.	Mar. 25th	10	29·826	29·856	92	75	42	S by W	13	.....	.....	b
		16	29·676	29·705	89	77	56	S E by S	12	.....	.....	b
	26th	10	29·877	29·907	89	78	59	S by E	11	.....	.....	b
		16	29·717	29·747	86	79	72	S E by S	16	.....	.....	b
	27th	10	29·877	29·907	91	77	50	S by W	13	.....	.....	b
		16	29·758	29·788	86	80	75	S E by S	16	.....	.....	b
	28th	10	29·893	29·923	90	78	56	S	12	.....	.....	b
		16	29·768	29·798	87	78	65	S E by S	15	.....	.....	b
	29th	10	29·902	29·932	90	77	53	S	12	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·772	29·802	86	77	64	S E by S	18	.....	.....	b, c
	30th	10	29·902	29·932	87	76	58	S by E	15	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·760	29·790	87	77	61	S E by S	14	.....	.....	b
	31st	10	29·851	29·881	87	77	61	S S E	15	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·727	29·767	86	78	68	S E by S	16	.....	.....	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 26th	10	29·736	29·818	87	75	55	S W	0·8	.....	C	b
		16	29·570	29·651	100	69	15	S W	2·5	.....	C	
	27th	10	29·772	29·854	89	78	59	S W	3·5	.....		b
		16	29·629	29·710	96	78	42	S S W	4·5	.....	C	b
	28th	10	29·772	29·854	89	79	62	S	4·9	.....	C	b
		16	29·623	29·704	95	79	47	S S W	6·1	.....	C, K	b
	29th	10	29·772	29·854	88	76	55	S	4·0	.....	C	b
		16	29·645	29·726	96	78	43	S S E	3·8	.....	CS	b
	30th	10	29·742	29·823	95	72	28	S W	3·7	.....	C	b
		16	29·570	29·651	97	78	40	S W	7·3	.....	K, C	b
	31st	10	29·608	29·779	90	78	56	S W	6·0	.....	C	b
		16	29·563	29·644	91	78	53	S S W	8·1	.....	K, N	b
	April 1st	10	29·708	29·789	91	79	56	S S E	4·7	.....	.....	b
		16	29·623	29·704	91	78	53	S	6·5	.....	K, N, C	
Akyab	Mar. 26th	10	29·868	29·889	88	78	62	S W	2·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·756	29·777	86	79	72	W	5·8	.....	.....	b
	27th	10	29·898	30·919	86	78	68	S	1·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·808	29·829	86	78	68	W	6·8	.....	.....	b
	28th	10	29·916	30·937	86	79	76	E	1·5	.....	.....	g, b
		16	29·786	29·807	87	79	68	W	5·6	.....	.....	b
	29th	10	29·931	29·952	87	78	65	W N W	2·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·786	29·807	87	80	72	S W	5·8	.....	.....	b
	30th	10	29·898	29·919	86	79	72	S	1·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·766	29·787	87	79	68	S W	7·5	.....	.....	b
	31st	10	29·866	29·887	87	79	68	S	3·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·749	29·770	86	78	68	S	7·1	.....	.....	b
	April 1st	10	29·856	29·877	87	78	65	S	1·2	.....	.....	b
		16	29·787	29·808	86	78	68	S	7·5	.....	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	22nd	29·807	92·2	77·8	140·0	83·9	78·9	75·4	0·76	S W & S	...	137·3	.....	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Sheet lightning on E. from 6¾ to 8 P.M.
	23rd	·703	93·0	79·5	142·0	85·1	78·7	74·2	·71	S S W & S W	...	129·5	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	24th	·660	95·0	79·2	143·0	85·5	74·8	67·3	·50	S, N W, & W by S	...	105·8	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	25th	·698	95·0	75·0	143·0	84·2	73·3	65·7	·55	W S W & S S W	...	108·0	.....	...	Clear and cirri.
	26th	·741	94·2	77·0	142·0	84·3	77·2	72·2	·68	S by W & S	...	100·0	.....	●	Clear and cirri.
	27th	·778	92·4	80·0	140·0	84·3	78·7	74·8	·74	S by W & S	...	169·3	.....	...	Stratoni and cirri. Sheet lightning on N. E. from 6½ to 8 P.M.
	28th	·773	92·0	77·6	140·8	83·5	78·5	75·0	·76	S by W & S	0·8	161·9	.....	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 5 P.M. Sheet lightning from 7 to 11 P.M.
	29th	·754	93·5	78·5	144·0	84·9	78·6	74·2	·71	S & S S W	...	167·8	0·01	...	Clear, cirrocumuli, and cirri. Thunder at 1¼ A.M. Sheet lightning from 2 to 4 A.M. Light rain at 1¾ A.M.
	30th	·712	95·5	76·7	141·0	85·5	76·2	69·7	·60	S S W & S	1·2	170·0	0·17	...	Cirri and clear. Lightning from 7 to 11 P.M. Thunder between 8 and 9 P.M. Rain at 9¼ P.M.
	31st	·676	93·5	78·5	141·0	84·9	79·0	74·9	·73	S by E, S, & S S W	...	144·5	.....	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	20·5
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	95·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96·5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain-gauge	...	0·18
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·15
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·37
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March	...	7·29
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	2·84

GOPERNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd April 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of February 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy	100	50	133	5	160	1 4 0	...
3	Oilcake	397	247	529	19	304	5 0 0	...
18	Jaggery	1,991	9,955	3,206	117	1,872	20 10 0	...
3	Cotton	208	1,340	392	14	224	2 14 0	...
3	Salt	300	1,500	530	19	304	3 4 0	...
6	Laterite stone ...	1,700	27	3,291	117	1,872	16 4 0	...
2	Timber	124	403	271	10	320	2 2 0	...
44	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,445	159	2,544	24 14 0	...
3	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	256	9	144	1 11 6	...
79	Total ...	4,829	13,522	13,105	469	7,744	77 15 6	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
1	Mile stone ...	100	50	233	9	288	1 8 0	...
1	Gyles ...	385	170	601	21	336	1 9 0	...
2	Rubble stone	800	12	1,734	64	1,024	8 10 0	...
5	Empty ...	.....	.....	1,088	39	624	5 6 0	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
9		1,285	232	3,726	133	2,272	19 1 0	...
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.							
6	Ghooting lime	1,650	304	3,443	...	.....	55 2 0	...
1	Bricks ...	600	100	1,650	...	.....	10 0 0	...
2	Gyles ...	200	88	314	...	.....	4 14 0	...
15	Laterite stone	7,229	114	15,426	...	.....	219 0 0	...
17	Empty ...	.....	.....	8,460	...	.....	121 6 0	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
79	Local ...	4,820	13,522	469	7,744	77 15 6	...	
9	Govt. stores ...	1,285	232	133	2,272	19 1 0	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
88		6,105	13,754	602	10,016	97 0 6	...	
228	Local ...	26,747	2,76,852	1,860	78,030	721 5 8	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
41	Govt. stores ...	9,670	606	1,054	43,428	410 6 0	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
59	Paddy	9,882	4,941	13,942	...	.....	199 14 0	...
24	Rice	7,500	7,500	13,012	...	.....	187 14 0	...
19	Spices	4,762	95,240	7,560	...	.....	109 14 0	...
1	Copper	145	4,350	245	...	.....	3 6 0	...
11	Gram	558	894	1,057	...	.....	13 14 0	...
4	Jaggery	270	1,450	525	...	.....	7 2 0	...
1	Opium	300	1,50,000	495	...	.....	7 2 0	...
1	Tobacco	20	200	53	...	.....	0 12 0	...

Rice and paddy, and partly to the closure of the Inaraghat Lock for repairs.

The falling off in the tollage is due partly to the decrease in the transport of

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of February 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
29	Straw	2,831	885	6,491	232	5,198	77 7 2	.....
12	Timber	2,607	8,273	3,622	129	5,102	38 14 6	.....
6	Salt	531	2,655	958	34	1,154	13 15 3	.....
13	Jaggery	1,639	5,195	834	65	919	12 4 0	.....
29	Paddy	965	482	1,562	54	591	7 8 7	.....
3	Fire-wood	663	66	1,005	36	237	5 0 6	.....
2	Rice	192	192	304	11	218	3 15 6	.....
1	Provision	120	120	207	7	231	3 9 9	.....
2	Galnuts	271	271	361	13	438	5 4 6	.....
1	Turmeric	160	800	252	9	297	4 8 0	.....
1	Cotton	76	760	188	7	154	1 12 0	.....
1	Furniture	60	60	138	5	168	1 14 0	.....
1	Bamboo mats...	20	100	60	2	74	0 14 4	.....
4	Pumpkin	67	50	124	4	27	0 9 6	.....
1	Cocoanut	70	114	188	7	134	0 6 0	.....
3	Planks	30	12	75	3	21	0 6 0	.....
87	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,827	280	4,862	78 9 6	.....
7	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	1,743	62	2,017	27 10 0	.....
186	Total ...	9,708	20,033	26,870	960	19,984	281 13 9	0 2·7
151	Total of same month last year	8,660	29,678	16,695	596	15,502	197 15 2	0 2·4
2	Bamboo, No. 50 ...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	0 4 8	.....
2	Total ...	.....	1	.....	...	...	0 4 8	.....
12	Total of same month last year	.....	173	.....	...	.....	34 13 10	.....
188	Grand Total ...	9,708	2,0034	26,879	960	19,984	282 2 5	.....
163	Grand Total of same month last year ...	8,660	29,851	16,695	596	15,502	232 13 0	.....

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Stones ...	1,193	18	2,005	75	2,223	25 10 0	.....
1	Sundries ...	575	575	820	29	98	13 8 0	.....
3	Straw ...	864	270	2,448	87	1,091	12 0 0	.....
12	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	5,633	199	3,491	42 5 7	.....
19	Total ...	2,572	863	8,896	321	7,746	96 7 7	0 2·5
176	Total of same month last year	12,827	6,715	25,757	920	9,541	166 0 0	0 3·5
63	Boats passed free	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
63	Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
117	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
82	Grand Total ...	2,572	863	8,896	321	7,746	96 7 7	.....
195	Grand Total of same month last year ...	12,827	6,715	25,757	920	9,541	166 0 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
186	Local ...	5,708	20,035	689	19,981	281 13 9	0 2·7	
19	Govt. Stores ...	2,572	663	321	7,746	96 7 7	0 2·5	
205		12,080	20,698	1,281	27,730	378 5 4	0 2·6	
229		21,487	36,393	1,516	25,343	305 15 2	0 2·7	
2	Local ...	.....	1	...	...	0 4 8	...	
63	Govt. Stores ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	
65		.....	1	...	...	0 4 8	...	
129		.....	173	...	...	34 13 10	...	
270		12,080	20,698	1,281	27,730	378 10 0	...	
358		21,487	36,566	1,516	25,343	398 13 0	...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of February 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN = 27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Paddy	984	799	1,516	54	542	3 12 9	...
2	Jaggery	403	780	718	26	569	3 9 8	...
1	Turmeric	33	20	42	1	18	0 1 9	...
3	Tandy grass	432	50	869	31	353	2 2 5	...
1	Gravels	621	10	853	31	355	2 2 1	...
1	Cotton	96	700	186	6	163	0 14 5	...
4	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	274	10	117	0 11 6	...
15	Empty boats	.....	.....	2,193	78	1,009	6 5 9	...
29	Total ...	2,569	1,786	6,638	237	3,181	19 11 10	0 1·2
83	Total of same month last year	8,612	4,956	20,280	724	8,709	50 12 10	0 1·1
	38 Logs	.....	210	.....	...	...	4 12 9	...
	15,100 Bamboos ...	.....	230	.....	...	...	16 9 4	...
	32 Passengers for 12 miles each ¼ pie per head	.....	.....	.....	...	...	0 8 0	...
	Total ...	.....	440	...	...	...	21 13 4	...
	Total of same month last year	.....	564	.....	...	...	36 6 0	...
29	Grand Total ...	2,569	2,226	6,638	237	3,181	41 9 2	...
83	Grand Total of same month last year ...	8,612	5,130	20,280	724	8,709	87 2 10	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Laterite cut stone ...	2,428	75	3,034	141	2,168	9 13 4	...
1	Sandcut stone ...	269	30	538	19	418	2 10 3	...
6	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	2,155	76	1,292	6 14 8	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
11	Total ...	2,697	105	5,727	236	3,878	19 6 3	0 0
16	Total of same month last year	3,446	218	6,849	245	3,992	19 15 0	0 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
11	Grand Total ...	2,697	105	5,727	236	3,878	19 6 3	...
16	Grand Total of same month last year ...	3,446	218	6,849	245	3,992	19 15 0	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
29	Local ...	2,569	1,786	237	3,181	19 11 10	0 1·2	
11	Govt. stores ...	2,637	105	236	3,818	19 6 3	0 0·9	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
40		5,206	1,891	473	6,999	39 2 1	0 1·0	
99		12,058	4,784	969	12,701	70 11 10	0 1·0	
...	Local ...	.....	440	.....	.....	21 13 4	...	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	21 13 4	...	
...	.....	.....	564	.....	.....	36 6 0	...	
99		5,206	2,331	473	6,999	60 15 5	...	
99		12,058	5,348	969	12,701	107 1 10	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of February 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
38	Betel leaves	1,343	7,293	4,640	...	.....	20 9 6	...
6	Betel-nuts	735	4,296	1,823	...	.....	30 5 0	...
13	Coal and Coke ...	2,701	1,422	4,575	...	.....	35 9 0	...
17	Cotton	2,190	40,080	5,375	...	.....	43 2 6	...
31	Cotton, European manufactures ...	2,460	2,84,220	7,035	...	.....	78 0 3	...
11	Cotton, Native manufactures	134	18,800	1,370	...	.....	12 0 0	...
15	Cotton twist, European	1,750	61,370	4,525	...	.....	39 3 0	...
8	Copper and brass, and their manufactures...	1,000	42,500	2,475	...	.....	21 10 6	...
3	Castor	570	1,900	1,075	...	.....	14 15 0	...
16	Curd	1,120	3,360	3,450	...	.....	30 3 0	...
3	Cocoanuts	110	400	350	...	.....	2 15 0	...
516	Empty boats	.....	.....	37,215	...	.....	356 10 6	...
32	Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	1,351	2,600	4,580	...	.....	55 14 3	...
18	Fruits, dried	4,350	9,035	7,950	...	.....	74 14 0	...
4	Fuel and firewood ...	130	60	325	...	.....	1 10 0	...
8	Fibres, manufactures	240	1,580	1,675	...	.....	12 6 6	...
3	Glassware	250	1,500	625	...	.....	9 6 0	...
2	Gums and Rosins ...	200	800	375	...	.....	5 10 0	...
24	Hides	2,610	21,100	5,250	...	.....	75 6 6	...
3	Horns	230	5,030	800	...	.....	4 11 6	...
2	Iron and its manufactures	30	240	300	...	.....	1 14 0	...
13	Indigo seeds	3,900	77,100	7,400	...	.....	116 15 0	...
2	Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	50	1,500	250	...	.....	7 8 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	...	.....	Nil.	.....	...	...	.....	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2,634	Local ...	1,11,759	8,27,814	12,531	2,88,477	3,614 15 9	0 2 9	

the month, whereas in February 1875 it was 17 miles.

A ton of goods was carried on the average 19 miles during

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

***Statement** showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of February* 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Mds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Miscellaneous	512	5,736	1,975	...	...	13 9 3	...
60	Paddy	2,770	2,072	5,840	...	...	41 12 6	...
1	Sugar	100	700	225	...	...	1 8 9	...
1	Pottery (No. 1920) ...	......	20	175	...	...	1 3 3	...
1	Skin	......	1,000	150	...	...	1 0 6	...
1	Fuel or firewood ...	400	64	950	...	...	6 8 6	...
1	Wood (No. 32) ...	......	12	80	...	...	0 3 9	...
2	Ganges-water	......	......	725	...	...	4 15 9	...
1	Furniture	......	......	104	...	...	0 11 0	...
3	Matal wood (No. 159)	......	5	130	...	...	0 14 3	...
1	Planks (No. 210) ...	......	20	60	...	...	0 6 6	...
1	Salt	100	50	175	...	...	1 3 3	...
5	Sand	......	......	4,500	...	...	30 15 0	...
6	Straw (111 kahan) ...	......	168	2,525	...	...	17 5 9	...
2	Brick (No. 5,000) ...	......	......	400	...	...	2 12 0	...
5	Rice	168	266	365	...	...	2 8 0	...
4	Ghooting lime ...	1,550	462	2,800	...	...	19 4 0	...
24	Passenger boats ...	......	......	1,980	...	...	13 8 9	...
129	Empty boats	......	......	11,190	...	...	76 11 6	...
254	Total ...	5,900	10,555	34,345	1,226	13,492	237 7 3	0 3·3
175	Total of same month last year	3,643	8,568	17,755	634	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1
1	Timber (No. 8) ...	......	......	......	...	...	1 0 0	...
	Passengers (No. 332) ...	......	......	......	...	...	5 11 6	...
	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	...	1 5 0	...
1	Total ...	......	......	......	...	...	8 0 6	...
1	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	14 3 3	...
255	Grand Total ...	5,900	10,555	34,345	1,226	13,492	245 7 9	...
176	Grand Total of same month last year ...	3,643	8,568	17,755	634	11,414	212 5 6	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Mds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
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...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A ton of goods was carried an average distance of 11 miles. The Canal Range No. II was closed during the month on account of silt clearance.
254	Local	5,900	10,555	1,226	13,492	237 7 3	0 3·	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
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...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
254		5,900	10,555	1,226	13,492	237 7 3	0 3·3	
175		3,643	8,568	634	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1	
1	Local	......	......	......	......	8 0 6	...	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1		......	......	......	......	8 0 6	...	
1		......	......	......	......	14 3 3	...	
255		5,900	10,555	1,226	13,492	245 7 9	...	
176		3,643	8,568	634	11,414	212 5 6	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the Year 1875-76.		Tollage of the Year 1874-75.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendraparah	1,278 8 10	10,277 6 8	2,353 7 6	14,494 14 2	
High Level, Section I	378 10 0	3,028 4 2	398 13 0	2,381 5 1	
Taldandah	60 15 5	885 15 10	107 1 10	701 12 11	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,718 2 3	14,191 10 8	2,859 6 4	17,578 0 2	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	3,944 2 3	46,995 7 5	3,394 10 6	42,053 9 4	
Tidal	245 7 9	22,034 9 9	212 5 6	51,148 1 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	4,189 10 0	68,030 1 2	3,607 0 0	93,201 10 4	
Grand Total ...	5,907 12 3	82,221 11 10	6,466 6 4	1,10,779 10 6	

G. A. Searle, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 25th March 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 18th March 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	34,769½	23,623 0 3	2,165 8 10	1,26,240 22	30,482 1 8	2,794 3 10	4,959 12 8
Or per mile of railway	219	149 4 5	13 13 8	797 29	192 9 11	17 13 2	31 6 10
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	376,989½	2,71,078 4 3	24838 16 9	11,58,776 32	2,91,618 5 5	26,731 13 7	51,580 10 4
Total for 12 weeks ...	411,699	2,94,701 4 6	27,004 5 7	12,85,017 14	3,22,100 7 1	29,525 17 5	56,540 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,498	25,229 5 9	2,311 17 3	1,42,798 27	34,422 4 8	2,238 14 2	4,550 11 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	224	159 5 11	14 12 2	902 14	154 5 3	14 2 11	28 15 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	399,549½	2,92,556 10 3	26,817 13 11	17,59,230 28	3,36,979 15 5	30,889 16 6	57,767 10 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1876, on 1,279½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	130,397	2,11,047 5 9	19,340 0 2	9,05,397 10	4,10,090 2 6	37,591 12 0	56,957 12 2	*39,134½	*63,825½	102,959½
Or per mile of railway	.....	164 14 7	15 2 4	.....	320 7 2	29 7 6	44 9 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,405,916	24,55,733 15 3	225,108 18 11	1,11,34,455 10	45,78,119 14 9	419,630 19 10	644,769 18 9	517,235	838,910½	1,356,145½
Total for 12 weeks	1,536,313	26,66,781 5 0	244,454 19 1	1,21,39,852 20	49,88,210 1 3	457,222 11 10	701,727 10 11	556,369½	902,736½	1,459,105½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	120,264½	1,09,294 7 0	18,260 8 2	9,09,702 30	3,24,458 7 0	29,742 0 5	48,002 8 7	42,653	77,058	119,711
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	155 10 7	14 5 4	.....	253 8 6	23 4 10	37 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,488,058	23,20,250 5 3	212,687 15 7	1,17,44,124 20	48,70,229 0 7	446,457 13 3	650,125 8 10	523,912	908,680	1,432,592

Deducted miles 4,077½ from Coaching and 10,307½ from Merchandise, excess included in week ending 26th February 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1876, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	8,342	28,685 15 6	2,629 9 1	1,00,684 10	24,751 11 0	2,268 18 1	4,898 7 2	*5,563½	*5,023½	10,086½
Or per mile of railway	.....	128 3 3	11 15 0	.....	110 9 11	10 2 10	21 17 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	72,680	2,30,386 6 3	21,944 13 5	11,08,114 0	2,48,810 11 0	22,807 12 11	44,752 6 4	51,857½	64,725½	116,582½
Total for 12 weeks	81,022	2,59,081 5 9	24,574 2 6	12,08,798 10	2,73,562 6 0	25,076 11 0	49,650 13 6	57,420½	70,748½	127,169½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,450	15,285 8 0	1,491 3 7	95,139 0	20,805 14 0	2,732 4 1	4,133 7 8	4,405	4,278	8,683
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	68 5 1	6 5 3	.....	133 3 4	12 4 3	18 9 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	67,778	2,55,839 6 3	23,451 18 11	11,94,710 0	2,46,170 12 0	21,732 6 4	55,184 5 3	57,320	70,906	128,175

* Added miles 231 to Coaching and deducted 381 from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ending 26th February 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,139	1,299 0 0	129 [illegible] 8 0	19,613 0	672 0 0	67 4 0	197 2 9
Or per mile of railway	326	46 0 0	4 12 0	700 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	7 0 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	121,562	16,400 0 0	1,640 0 0	2,18,481 0	7,653 0 0	765 6 0	2,345 6 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	130,701	17,699 0 0	1,769 18 0	2,38,094 0	7,725 0 0	772 10 0	2,542 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,369½	1,207 6 6	120 14 10	21,423 0	701 4 6	70 2 6	190 17 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	299	43 1 11	4 6 3	765 2	25 0 9	2 10 1	6 16 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	120,997½	16,055 3 9	1,605 10 5	2,57,407 36	8,184 12 9	818 9 7	2,424 0 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,242	1,079 0 0	107 18 0	4,598 0	431 0 0	43 2 0	151 0 0
Or per mile of railway	82	39 8 0	3 19 0	169 0	15 8 0	1 11 0	5 10 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	23,075	11,485 0 0	1,148 10 0	1,01,924 0	8,279 0 0	827 18 0	1,976 8 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	25,317	12,564 0 0	1,256 8 0	1,06,522 0	8,710 0 0	871 0 0	2,127 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,659	1,198 4 4	119 16 6	4,696 30	355 3 6	35 10 5	155 6 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	60	43 15 7	4 7 11	150 13	13 0 7	1 6 1	5 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,238½	16,278 8 3	1,623 17 6	82,959 0	6,624 5 6	662 8 8	2,286 5 8

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 15 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Monday, the 20th March 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *Presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, Kt.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Rai Bahadoor,
and
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved the substitution of the words "two hundred" for "fifty" in the proviso which was added as an amendment to section 49. He had received a letter from the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality objecting to that proviso, and pointing out that the limit fixed by the

amendment was too low, and would apply to almost every servant of the municipality except menial servants. Mr. Wilson said the principle upon which the limit was fixed was that Rs. 200 being accepted for Calcutta, Rs. 50 would be suitable for mofussil municipalities. But that analogy did not apply to the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, where the salary of officers of the description to which the provision was intended to apply would be considerably higher. He hoped that, after seeing the effect of the amendment as adopted at the former meeting, the Council would allow him to add an exception in favor of the municipalities of the Suburbs and Howrah, by raising the proposed limit to Rs. 200.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said he entirely concurred in the opinion of the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs: it was on those grounds that he opposed the amendment which was moved on a previous occasion.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said with every deference to the Chairman of the Suburban Commissioners, he submitted that the officers of that municipality who received a salary of more than Rs. 200 a month might be counted on one's fingers. In fact he doubted whether they had more than two officers who received a salary of more than Rs. 200, and the same remarks would apply to the Howrah municipality. The limit of Rs. 200 was fair and reasonable for Calcutta, because here there was a large number of officers in the receipt of a salary exceeding Rs. 200. On that ground he submitted that the limit in mofussil municipalities should be Rs. 50, but if that minimum were considered too low for the Suburbs and Howrah, he was willing to raise it to Rs. 100. But the limit of Rs. 200 would exclude all officers under the Vice-Chairman of those municipalities, and the proviso adopted by the Council would practically become a dead letter. When the Council adopted that proviso, it assented to the principle involved in it, and he had seen nothing adduced which would make him change his opinion as regards the principle of the provision

The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee said he did not see why an exception should be made in favour of the Suburbs and Howrah. There was another important municipality (Dacca), the income of which might not be so great as that of the other two, but which was in every respect as important. And with respect to the number of servants of municipalities who drew a salary of more than Rs. 200, in the Suburban Municipality there were not more than two now, and at Howrah there was only one, viz. the Secretary. Therefore in point of fact the Council was going to make an exception in favour of these two municipalities for the sake of two or three individuals, and he considered that the provision should remain as it now stood.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said that the proviso in the Bill was highly objectionable, as it struck at the independence of the executive. He considered it most inexpedient to empower the Commissioners at a meeting to appoint the subordinate officers of the municipality, as they might have persons connected with them whom they might desire to serve quite independent of their fitness for the offices to which they were to be appointed. The executive officers were responsible for the efficent discharge of the duties of municipalities, and he considered that the appointment of the subordinate officers should be left in the hands of those who were practically responsible.

His Honor the President felt it his duty to say that the appointment of particular individuals to particular offices was not one of those functions which ought to be vested in a body of gentlemen at a meeting. Experience very clearly showed that it was not desirable to confer such a power in a corporate body. His remarks more particularly applied to appointments which were sure to cause a certain sort of agitation. But he had no objection to impose a check on the dismissal of officers above a certain standing. He would suggest that the check of the Commissioners in meeting should apply to dismissals only, and if that were accepted, the present limit of Rs. 50 might be retained. He submitted to the Council that they ought not at one meeting to reverse the decision of a previous meeting without very good grounds, especially as there were one or two members absent at the present meeting who were present on the

previous occasion. But if the hon'ble member on whose motion the provision was carried, would consent to its being amended in the way in which His HONOR suggested, it might perhaps be done.

After some conversation, it was ultimately agreed that in lieu of the proviso at the end of the section, a proviso to the following effect be substituted:—

"Provided that no officer shall be appointed to an office the salary of which is more than Rs. 200 per mensem, without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the division; and provided also that no officer whose salary is more than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the word "assessors" was inserted before the word "overseers" in line 5 of the same section.

Verbal amendments were on the motion of MR. DAMPIER, made in sections 70 and 75.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, as the Bill stood it provided that the tax was due on the first day of the first month of the quarter; but it was also provided by section 109 that no bill should be presented until one month had elapsed from the time when the tax became due. This would throw the whole collection of the tax into arrears; and he would therefore move that the words "and not less than one month" in lines 1 and 2 of that section be omitted; and that in the second clause, for the words "appended to such bill shall be a notice of demand in the form marked (A) in the second schedule" the following words be substituted:—

"If the amount in such bill be not paid on presentation thereof, a notice of demand in the form marked (A) in the second schedule may be served on the person liable to pay the same, and such notice of demand may be served either at the time when the bill is presented, or at any subsequent time, provided that no charge shall be made in respect of the service of such notice."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, if a person was not able to pay the tax immediately on presentation of the bill, he was to be served with a notice of demand. The practice in Calcutta was that a bill was presented two or three times before it was paid, then, if the tax-payer could not pay the tax, a notice of demand was served upon him. If that was the practice in Calcutta, it could not be said that persons in the mofussil were in a position to pay the bill at once, that was to say, the moment it was presented. He thought that if the bill was not paid within a reasonable time after presentation, then a notice of demand might be served. But as the two amendments were worded, he did not know whether such a practice would be allowed.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that under this Bill the presentation of the bill and the service of the notice of demand were to be made simultaneously: the two processes ought, he thought, to be separate. If the bill was not paid within a reasonable time, then a notice of demand should be served.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he would explain the effect of the second amendment. The practice was no doubt very much what the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had said. But it had struck him that the bill and notice of demand might be presented at the same time; that was to say, if the bill was not paid on presentation, notice of demand should be served at once, in which notice it would be stated that the tax-payer was required either to pay the amount of the bill within fifteen days, or if this was the first time he was assessed, or if he was assessed at a higher rate than before, he might come in and make his objections instead of paying. Since then MR. DAMPIER had been in communication with persons who were practically acquainted with the matter, and it had been pointed out that there would be a good deal of trouble in filling up in all these notices of demand; therefore he proposed that the notice of demand should either be left at the time with the man who did not pay his bill, or it might be served upon him at any future time, provided that no charge should be made for such service.

After some conversation, MR. DAMPIER'S first amendment was agreed to, and the second was carried with the substitution of the word "shall" for "may" in the 4th line, and the omission of the words "either at the time when the bill is presented or."

On the motion of MR. DAMPIER a verbal amendment was made in section 110, and the position of sections 124 and 125 was transposed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the substitution of the following section for section 146:—

"The Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may establish a toll-bar and levy tolls on any bridge, or on any part of a road, which they may have constructed after the commencement of this Act, or at any place within the municipality adjacent to such bridge or part of a road, at which tolls may conveniently be levied on vehicles and animals passing over such bridge or part of a road, and the profits derived therefrom shall be carried to the credit of the municipal fund.

Provided that no such toll-bar shall be established or tolls levied, otherwise than for the purpose of recovering the expenses incurred in constructing such bridge or part of a road, and in maintaining the said bridge or part of a road in repair for the five years next after the construction thereof, together with interest on such expenses as hereinafter provided."

He said it was quite out of the question to abolish tolls on roads where they at present existed; one municipality got as much as 25 per cent. of their income from this source, and several got a very considerable sum. The Council had heard a great deal about the unfairness and injustice of this tax; of people being required to pay twice for the use of the roads, first in the shape of a municipal tax, and then in the shape of a toll. Here was the reverse of the medal. The municipality of the Suburbs had no toll-bars, and they complained very much of the whole of the traffic of Calcutta coming over their roads, and not contributing one pice to their funds. The proposed section would enable them and other municipalities to levy tolls on any bridge or road, or part of a road, which they might have constructed, and for the maintenance of the bridge or road for five years after its construction: as soon as the cost of construction and of such maintenance had been recovered, the tolls would cease.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG enquired whether there would be any strong objection to exempting *kutcha* roads from liability to tolls. He thought it would be a great hardship to levy tolls on such roads, as during the rains one might often see carts buried up to the nave, and it would not be fair to levy tolls where during certain seasons traffic was almost entirely impeded.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that tolls were imposed on the authority of the Government; and under the Bill as it now stood the Government might make over to a municipality any tolls which were levied under the authority of Government at toll-bars established within the municipality. The municipality could not establish any toll-bar without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. The proposed section would not empower a municipality to set up any toll-bar except for works constructed by them, and then only until the cost of construction and of maintenance for a certain period had been recouped. And with regard to the special objection urged by the hon'ble member, to putting a toll-bar on a *kutcha* road, MR. DAMPIER would instance the case of a bridge connecting two portions of a *kutcha* road. The bridge might be a very great convenience. He had, however, no particular objection to inserting the word "metalled" before "roads," and would adopt the hon'ble member's suggestion.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he understood that the object of the Bill was simply to consolidate existing Acts and not to impose additional taxation; and when the discussion on this subject took place at a previous sitting, the hon'ble mover pointed out that tolls existed in several municipalities, and that it would not be wise to deprive such municipalities of the income they derived from that source. The hon'ble member also stated that it was not the object of the Government to allow additional taxation to be imposed. But the effect of the amendment now before the Council was to impose additional taxation; for instead of confining himself to securing the income now derived from this source, he proposed to give to municipalities where tolls were not now levied a power which they did not now possess. That was inconsistent with the avowed object of the Bill.

He was aware that tolls under the proposed section could not be imposed without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, but practically the effect of the provision, when sanctioned, would be the imposition of additional taxation.

He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member on his right (Sir Stuart Hogg) that tolls should not be levied on roads which were not metalled. He had heard stories of the sufferings of the people who had been made to pay tolls on roads which were unmetalled, and over which carts could not pass without great difficulty during the rains. The objection which he took to the proposal for levying tolls on roads generally had not been invalidated by any arguments which had been brought forward. The only question left open for consideration was whether the income now derived by municipalities from this source could be abandoned. It appeared from enquiry that the existing revenue could not be surrendered without seriously crippling the resources of some municipalities. He was willing to accept that position. He therefore proposed that the levy of tolls should be continued in those municipalities only where it existed, but that no power to levy tolls on roads should be conferred on any municipality which did not now obtain an income from that source.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that it was altogether straining words to say that this section provided means for additional taxation.

After some conversation the Council divided:

Ayes 5.	*Noes 2.*
The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.	The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.
„ MR. BELL.	„ „ JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.
„ MR. REYNOLDS.	
„ SIR STUART HOGG.	
„ MR. DAMPIER.	

The motion was then carried, with the addition of the word "metalled" before the word "roads" wherever it occurred.

A similar amendment was made in section 147; and the following section was introduced after section 147:—

"Whenever a toll-bar shall have been established, and tolls shall be levied as provided in section 146, the Commissioners shall at the end of each year publish, by causing it to be posted up at their office, an abstract account showing—

(1) the amount of expenses incurred in the construction of such bridge or part of a road, and in the maintenance of the same during the five years next after the construction of the same;

(2) the amount of interest which has accrued due thereon, at the annual rate of six per centum annually; and

(3) the amount which has been recovered from the profits of the said toll-bars;

and whenever such expenses and interest shall have been recovered as aforesaid, such toll-bar shall be removed, and tolls shall no longer be levied on such bridge or part of a road."

An amendment rendered necessary by the foregoing amendment was made in section 77.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had at a former meeting proposed an amendment to the effect that if the Chairman required any person to do any particular thing, such person might, instead of doing such thing, state his objections to the Commissioners at a meeting; in fact, giving a kind of power of revision to them. To give effect to that proposal, it was necessary to make a verbal amendment in section 174, and to introduce the following new sections after section 174:—

174A. "Any person who is required by a requisition as aforesaid to execute any work or to do anything may, instead of executing the work or doing the thing required, prefer an objection in writing to the Commissioners against being required to comply with such requisition; provided such objection be preferred within five days of the service of the notice or posting up of the notification containing the requisition; or if the time within which he is required to comply with the requisition be less than five days, then provided that such objection is preferred within such less time.

174B. Except as provided in the next following section, such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

174C. If the objector shall allege that the cost of executing the work or of doing the thing required will exceed three hundred rupees, such objection shall be heard and determined by the Commissioners at a meeting, unless the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall certify his opinion that such cost will not exceed three hundred rupees, in which case the objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Provided that in any case in which the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have certified his opinion as aforesaid, and the objection shall in consequence thereof have been heard and decided by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, it shall be lawful for the person making the objection, if the requisition made upon him is not withdrawn on the hearing of his objection,

to pay in the said sum of three hundred rupees to the Commissioners as the cost of executing the work or the thing required; whereupon such person shall be relieved of all further liability and obligation in respect of executing the work or doing the thing required, and in respect of paying the expenses thereof; and the Commissioners themselves shall execute such work or do such thing, and shall exercise all powers necessary therefor.

174D. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or the Commissioners at a meeting, as the case may be, shall, after hearing the objection and making any inquiry which they may deem necessary, record an order withdrawing, modifying, or making absolute the requisition against which the objection is preferred; and unless such order withdraw the requisition, it shall specify the time within which the requisition shall be carried out, which shall not be less than the shortest time which might have been mentioned under this Act in the original requisition.

174E. If the person making such objection be present at the office of the Commissioners, the said order shall be explained to him orally, and such explanation shall be deemed to be sufficient notice of the order made; and if such order cannot be so verbally explained, notice of such order shall be given to the person making the objection in the manner provided by section 350; and such explanation of or service of the notice of the said order shall be deemed a requisition duly made under this Act to execute the work or do the thing required."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said when he proposed the amendment to which the hon'ble mover had adverted, he considered that the question at issue was not simply one of amount, but of principle. First, it was necessary to consider whether a person residing in a municipality should be required to execute a certain class of works without being allowed an opportunity of stating his objections; and secondly, whether the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should be empowered to compel a person to execute such works irrespectively of the value of the work. In the amendment proposed provision was made as to amount only, *i.e.*, if the amount of the work required to be done exceeded Rs. 300, then the person required to execute the work might apply to the Commissioners at a meeting for the revision of the order of the Chairman, unless the Chairman undertook to carry out the work for Rs. 300, or unless he modified his own order. If the Chairman had to carry out the work with his own funds, Baboo Kristodas Pal could understand the principle upon which it was based. But as the proposed sections stood, if the Chairman exceeded the estimate, the loss would fall upon the municipality.

In the next place he thought that the most important question was about the classes of works to be done. The removal of nuisances and rubbish, and matters of that kind, did not come within the category of the works to which he referred, because those works were ordinary works, and ought to be done at once. But there were other works, such as the filling up of tanks, with regard to which an appeal should be allowed. He mentioned the other day the case of certain tanks in Calcutta in regard to which the Chairman and Health Officer differed in opinion. The Health Officer considered it necessary to have them filled up; the Chairman and the Engineer on the other hand were of opinion that such tanks were to be found all over the town, and if it was necessary to fill up these tanks, it would be equally necessary to fill up all the others. A case of that kind might occur. The Chairman might order a particular work to be done, and it might be open to question whether it was necessary to execute the work irrespectively of the cost; and the person required to do it should have an opportunity of laying his objections before the Commissioners at a meeting.

With regard to the limit of cost of these works, Baboo Kristodas Pal would suggest that it should be lowered to Rs. 100, because in the mofussil extensive works were rare, and the sum of Rs. 100 was heavy enough for people in the circumstances of mofussil residents.

After some further conversation, the motion was agreed to.

In section 184, line 6, the words "and rubbish" were, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, omitted.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, the following proviso was added to section 188:—

"Provided that if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it shall be necessary to acquire any land not being the property of the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the Commissioners shall provide such land and pay such compensation."

In section 195 the following proviso was introduced on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER :—

"Provided that if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it shall be necessary to acquire any land not being the property of the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the Commissioners shall provide such land and pay such compensation."

Verbal amendments were made in sections 199 and 213.

Section 213 empowered the Commissioners to enter upon possession of a house which they might have repaired.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the consideration of this section had been reserved at the last meeting. He had since considered the point and had no objection to the principle as far as the repairs of unoccupied houses was concerned, but he objected to the mode of recovery of the cost of such repairs: he would affirm the principle of the section, and give power to recover the cost in the same manner as was provided for the recovery of other expenses under the Bill. But he objected to the special procedure provided for the recovery of expenses under this section, and would therefore move its omission.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said there was no express provision in the Bill authorizing the Commissioners to repair ruinous houses. But there were two sections, one of which provided that if a house was in a dangerous or ruinous condition the Commissioners might require the owner either to pull it down or to repair it; and there was the general section 174, which declared that if the Commissioners required a person to do anything, and he failed to do it, the Commissioners might do it and charge the expense to the owner. Then this section provided that when there was a ruinous house, and in consequence of the absence or inability of the proprietor the Commissioners repaired it, they might retain possession of the house until the expense of repairs was recovered. He thought it was better to provide this special procedure for the recovery of such expenses than that the Commissioners should be forced to pull the house down.

After some further conversation, the motion for the omission of section 213 was negatived.

Sections 217 and 218 were agreed to.

Section 219 authorized the Commissioners to maintain an establishment for the removal of offensive matter or rubbish.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that there was a notice of amendment in the name of the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) to insert the words "on the application or with the consent of the occupiers" in clause 2, line 2, after the word "time," so that occupiers should not be bound to avail themselves of the establishment of the Commissioners to remove offensive matter and rubbish from their premises, but might do it through their own servants or anybody else. The hon'ble member did not wish the provision to be made compulsory, but optional. It seemed to MR. DAMPIER that this might be accepted, if after clause 2 were added the words "nothing in this section shall be deemed to restrict the powers which the Commissioners are authorized to exercise under section 181."

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that the word "rubbish" included broken bricks and mortar, and he thought this section ought not to apply to such things.

After some conversation the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Section 220 required mehters to give one month's notice before leaving service.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the words "a fine not exceeding Rs. 20" for the words "rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months" in paragraph 2, line 4 of section 220. He did not believe that there was any law in the country which provided rigorous imprisonment for withdrawal from service without giving notice. The class of people to which the section referred was a very useful one, and they did a service which could not be rendered by other people, and he did not think it would be fair or just to visit desertion by rigorous imprisonment. They ought to be liable to the same punishment that other menial servants were subject to;

and if the law considered the punishment of fine sufficient for other servants, he did not see why a more severe punishment should be meted out to this very useful class of servants.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the hon'ble member seemed entirely to miss the point of this provision. He did not seem to consider how terrible would be the result of a strike amongst these people, and how much the comfort and health of the community would be jeopardized by a combination among them to strike work; it was therefore absolutely necessary for the protection of health and even life to make desertion by these men a criminal offence. MR. DAMPIER would, however, be willing to reduce the punishment to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

After some conversation the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's amendment was agreed to.

In section 221 an amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier on behalf of the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgur Ali, with the object of increasing the time allowed for the repair of drains, &c., from fifteen days to one month, was negatived, and so also was an amendment moved in section 222 for the purpose of exempting from punishment a person who "permits his servants to throw or put" rubbish, &c., into sewers.

Section 222 was then passed after a verbal amendment made on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.

An amendment in section 223 moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali, for increasing the time allowed for enclosing privies from fifteen days to one month, was negatived.

Sections 224 and 225 were agreed to.

In section 226 the penalty for altering or making unauthorized drains leading into public sewers was, on the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 50.

Sections 227, 228, and 229 related to the drainage of land or of a group or block of houses.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of these sections, which were taken from the Calcutta Municipal Bill. He observed that there was no underground drainage going on in mofussil municipalities, and he did not think that these provisions should apply to such places. The amendment to be proposed by the hon'ble mover would to a certain extent meet the objects sought to be attained; but he did not understand whether the outlet was to be maintained by the Commissioners or by private individuals.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the substitution, for section 227, of the following, which he thought would meet the objections of the hon'ble member:—

"If any land, being within one hundred feet of a sewer, drain, or other outlet into which such land may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be drained, is not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, the Commissioners may require the owner within one month to drain the said land into such sewer, drain, or outlet, and the Commissioners shall at their own expense provide any land which may be required for such drainage, and shall pay any compensation which it may be necessary to pay to any person other than the person whose land is so drained in consequence of such drainage."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG suggested that the section should stop at the word "outlet," so as to avoid possible complications as to compensation; if the Commissioners required a person to drain land, they must indicate the way in which it should be done.

After some conversation the Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg's suggestion was adopted, and the section as amended was agreed to.

An amendment rendered necessary by the previous amendment was, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, made in section 228.

Sections 229 to 233 were agreed to.

Section 234 empowered the Commissioners to prohibit excavations.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved amendments which made the section run thus:—

"The Commissioners at a meeting may by a general order prohibit the making of excavations for the purpose of taking earth therefrom or for the purpose of storing rubbish or filth therein, and the digging of cesspools, tanks, or pits, without special permission previously obtained from them.

If any such excavation, cesspool, tank, or pit is made after the issue and publication of such order without special permission, the Commissioners may require the owners and occupiers of the land on which such cesspool, tank, or pit is made, within eight days, to fill up such cesspool, tank, or pit."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he could not accept the amendment, and was rather surprised that the hon'ble mover, with his knowledge of the condition of the country should seriously propose this section. It would practically prohibit the erection of any building with earth or bricks. He did not see why such a provision should find a place in the Bill; for if any person committed a nuisance by filling up a hole with refuse, he would be punishable under the general provisions of the law. To make the declaration under comment was simply to interfere with the commonest rights of the people: it was microscopic legislation, and would interfere with the daily wants of the people. The sanitary objects contemplated would be sufficiently met by the sanitary regulations of the law, and when such was the case, he would entreat his hon'ble friend to omit this and the following sections.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg hardly thought this section should be passed. They were not proposing to deal with a town like Calcutta, but with municipalities and municipal unions in which several places at considerable distances would be grouped together, and therefore the whole intervening space between such places would be included; consequently the villagers would not be able to dig a tank or even a hole without permission.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier observed that it should be remembered that this was one of the provisions which could only be introduced into a municipality by the Government on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting: he would, however, have no objection to modify the provision by empowering the Commissioners to restrict the operation of the section to particular portions of the municipality.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said he thought it was absolutely necessary that some provision of this sort should exist in the law. Every one who had had experience of mofussil municipalities must know that these tanks and holes in towns were the greatest source of disease: they were receptacles of the most filthy water and decayed vegetation, and any one who had experience of these municipalities would agree that these tanks and holes were a constant source of sickness. He thought that the sections as proposed were necessary, and that with the alteration suggested they were absolutely harmless.

After some further conversation, the Council divided:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes* 3.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.
,, Mr. Bell.	,, Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.
,, Mr. Reynolds.	,, Sir Stuart Hogg.
,, Mr. Dampier.	
,, The President.	

The motion was therefore carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Amendments to correspond with those in section 234 were, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, made in section 235.

Section 236 related to the removal of existing projections from houses.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier amendments were carried to make it necessary that a hearing should be given before an order was carried out for the removal of an existing projection.

Sections 237 to 241 were agreed to

Sections 242 to 245 provided regulations similar to those in the Calcutta Municipal Bill to be observed in the building of new houses in municipalities.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of these sections. He thought the time had not arrived to insist upon the observance of these building regulations in the mofussil: in Calcutta they were necessary because there was a system of underground drainage, and proper levels must be observed. In mofussil municipalities there was no prospect of an underground drainage; and even in the Suburbs of Calcutta that system was not contemplated, as far as he was aware. To require the inhabi-

tants of mofussil municipalities to furnish plans and the like, would necessitate a large amount of expenditure which would be hard upon the poorer classes. Many of the conservancy and sanitary regulations of this Bill had been introduced chiefly with the view, as far as he understood it, of meeting the wants of two first class municipalities, Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta. He was of opinion that it would have been better had these two municipalities been separately dealt with. These sections, even if introduced into first class municipalities, would subject the inhabitants to great harassment, irritation, and annoyance; and even in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah they ought to be very sparingly used, if at all. The object of the Bill was not to cause irritation and annoyance; and as in the absence of underground drainage there was no necessity to have such regulations, he thought it would not be detrimental to the interests of any municipality to omit these sections; in fact, to attempt to foist all the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill on mofussil municipalities would be to put on very high pressure indeed.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said the object of these sections was to take time by the forelock, so as to render conservancy arrangements possible. In Calcutta time was not taken by the forelock, and now the difficulty was how to make adequate provision for conservancy. It was for that reason that these sections were introduced.

After some further conversation the motion was negatived, and the sections were agreed to.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of the words "and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth of at least two feet above the level of the nearest street" at the end of section 246.

The motion was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section 247 was agreed to.

In section 248, the penalty for erecting a hut contrary to the provisions of section 246 was, on the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 23rd instant.

Thursday, the 23rd March 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *Presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, Kt.,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.
and
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ashghar Ali Diler Jung, C.S.I.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier the following section was introduced after section 158:—

"158A. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time order that the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them, shall cease to levy any tolls under the last preceding section, and may at any time withdraw such order; provided that reasonable compensation shall be paid by the Commissioners to any farmer or other person who has entered into a legal

contract with the said Commissioners for the collection of such tolls, and whose profits under such contract are diminished by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor passed under this section."

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that section 184 now related to the removal of offensive matter only and was applicable to all municipalities on the passing of the Bill. He suggested that "rubbish" should be dealt with in two separate sections as follows:—

"184A. The Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time, by an order published as prescribed in section 348, appoint the hours within which only every occupier of any house or land may place rubbish on the public road adjacent to his house or land in order that such rubbish may be removed by the establishment of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may charge such fees as they may think fit in respect of the removal of such rubbish from such public road, or, with the consent of the occupier of any house or land, from such house or land.

184B. Whenever any order as provided in the last preceding section shall have been published in a municipality, every occupier of any house or land who shall place, or who shall allow his servants to place, rubbish on a public road at other than the appointed times, shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL objected to that portion of the section which authorized the Commissioners to charge fees for the removal of rubbish. Hon'ble members were aware that one of the primary duties of a municipal body was to attend to the conservancy of the town; in other words, to remove the sweepings and rubbish, and clean the roads and drains. This duty was now performed without any additional charge. The amendment did not confine the charging of fees for the removal of professional or business rubbish. The term "rubbish" had been used in such a comprehensive sense that it would include rubbish ordinarily thrown out from houses as well as rubbish thrown out by reason of any trade or business. He would therefore move the omission from section 184A of the words "from such public road or" so as to confine the operation of the section to rubbish removed from within private houses.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, in his view of the case it was no part of the business of a municipality to remove rubbish collected in private houses. Undoubtedly it was their business to remove the sweepings of the roads and the dust accumulated on them, but not to remove the filth collected in the houses of private individuals. It was true that it was so done in Calcutta, but it was certainly not so done in London or elsewhere; in those places the work was done by private contract. In Calcutta the Municipality raised high rates, and did the work, but the same observations did not apply to outlying towns in the mofussil. He thought the section as drafted should stand: it was left optional to municipalities in the mofussil to charge or not, as they thought fit.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said his experience was contrary to that of the hon'ble member who had just spoken. The rubbish and sweepings from houses must be put upon the roads. In all mofussil municipalities with which he had been connected, conservancy carts went round and removed the the rubbish deposited on the roads, without any charge. It seemed to him that these were charges which the municipality ought to bear. He would retain the section, omitting from section 184A all the words from the words "and the Commissioners may charge" to the end of the section.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL withdrew his amendment in favor of that proposed by the HON'BLE MR. BELL.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL's amendment was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved by way of amendment the omission from section 184A of the words "from such public road or" and the addition of the words "or in respect of the removal from such public road of any rubbish which has accumulated in the course of a trade or business."

The motion was carried and section 184A as amended was agreed to.

Section 184B was agreed to.

Section 219, empowering the Commissioners to maintain an establishment for the purpose of removing offensive matter, the further consideration of which was postponed, was on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, omitted.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of sections 249 to 255 (the *bustee* sections) on the same grounds that he had urged at the last meeting for the omission of some of the sections which were called building regulations. These sections were mostly taken from the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and the reasons which applied to Calcutta did not, in his humble opinion, apply with equal force to mofussil municipalities. He thought that if there was a separate chapter in the Bill dealing with the Suburbs and Howrah, these provisions might apply. But as these sections might be enforced with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in any mofussil municipality, he thought it was placing too much power in the hands of the Commissioners. The necessity for *bustee* reform did not exist in the municipalities in the interior, where the population was not so dense, and the habitations of the people were not so unhealthy, as were to be found in some of the *bustees* in Calcutta. In the mofussil the habitations of the poor were generally in open places, and unhealthiness proceeding from overcrowdedness could not be said to exist. Besides, the means of drainage in mofussil towns was not such as to admit of the efficient draining of *bustees;* the water-supply there was very deficient and defective; and he thought that before the inhabitants of such places were called upon to improve their *bustees,* the municipalities should be required to provide the necessary means of improvement. In many of these towns good drinking water could not be had, and until the municipalities supplied the means for preserving health, it was to much to require the poor inhabitants to conform to those rigid sanitary rules which were applicable to the metropolis of the country.

On these grounds he objected to these sections. He believed that they might be applicable to some particular municipalities; but the Bill made no exception whatever. The provisions of these sections were very comprehensive, and he thought they ought not to find a place in this Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the hon'ble member had observed that this Bill made no distinction as to places. The Bill enacted provisions to be used where they were required to be used. And it seemed impossible in matters of this sort to avoid leaving a discretion in the hands of the executive Government. He did not see why these provisions should not be required at Dacca and Moorshedabad, as well as Howrah and the Suburbs. He should be the last to expect that the Government would introduce these provisions into distant municipalities, rural municipalities so to say, in which the population was sparse and not crowded: he thought that the reason which made them good for Calcutta made them good for some of the mofussil municipalities, and he thought power should be given to the Government to extend them to such places.

The Council divided:—

Ayes 2.	*Noes* 6.
THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.	THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGUR ALI.
„ BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.	„ BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.
	„ MR. BELL.
	„ MR. REYNOLDS.
	„ SIR STUART HOGG.
	„ MR. DAMPIER.

So the motion was negatived.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER a verbal amendment was made in section 255.

Section 256 required markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of this section and of section 257 on the same grounds which he had urged for the omission of the *bustee* sections. He thought the general provisions of the law relating to nuisances would be sufficient to make people keep these places in good condition, but to require them to cause the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and to provide a sufficient water-supply where there was no supply of water, would be very expensive, and in many cases would lead to the closing of markets and slaughter-houses.

After some conversation the motion was put and negatived, and the sections were agreed to.

Sections 258 and 259 were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the second paragraph of section 260 was omitted as unnecessary.

Sections 260 to 264 were agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 265.

Sections 266 to 268 were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the following section was inserted after section 268:—

"The Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time out of the municipal fund provide for the burial and burning of paupers, free of charge, within the limits of a municipality."

In section 269 the following were omitted from the list of offensive or dangerous trades—

Yard or depôt for trade in "coal, charcoal, golpatta, bamboos;"
Shop for the sale of "fish."

And the provision for charging "an annual fee, not exceeding two rupees for each license" was also omitted.

Section 270 was agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 271.

Section 272 was agreed to.

In section 273 verbal amendments were made so as to exclude shepherds and persons keeping less than ten head of horned cattle, from the necessity of taking out a license.

In section 274 the word "shepherd" was omitted, and the penalty for omitting to take out a license was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

Sections 275 to 280 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, he thought it was wrong on principle to allow the Municipal Commissioners to devote their funds to speculations of this kind. In most municipalities private markets were in existence in sufficient numbers, and it would necessarily cause conflict between private individuals and the Commissioners if these were permitted to establish markets with the aid of the municipal fund. He was not aware if any complaint existed in mofussil towns in consequence of the want of a sufficient number of markets. It was certainly desirable to keep markets in proper condition, and sanitary provisions ought to be enacted for that purpose. But to enable the Commissioners to establish markets out of the municipal fund would be to arm them with power to fritter away their resources without adequate advantages to the people. On these grounds he moved the omission of sections 281, 282, and 283.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the subject of these sections had been so thoroughly discussed outside this Bill that he need hardly say anything by way of reply to the hon'ble member's motion. The whole question at issue was whether the establishment of good markets under the circumstances was a good or a bad thing. The Council had already affirmed the principle of these sections in the Calcutta Act. But in deference to the British Indian Association the Select Committee had introduced a provision which required the market fund to be kept entirely distinct from the municipal fund; so that any one could see in a moment how a market was getting on, and whether it was a charge upon the municipal fund or not. He might also point out that by section 267 the Commissioners were bound to license a private market unless there were sanitary objections against it.

The motion was then put and negatived, and the sections were agreed to, a verbal amendment being made in section 281.

Sections 284 to 288 were agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 289.

Sections 290 to 293 were agreed to.

Section 294 related to the framing of bye-laws.

After verbal amendments made on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following proviso was on the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, added to the section:—

"Provided that no fee or toll shall be levied under the bye-laws which is not expressly sanctioned under this Act."

Sections 295 to 298 were agreed to.

Section 299 was as follows:—

"299. If the Commissioners of any municipality fail to maintain, within the limits thereof, any road which without such limits is maintained by a District Committee under the Road Cess Act, 1871, or to pay for the municipal police, or if the Commissioner of the division shall have reason to believe that the Commissioners are failing to fulfil any obligation imposed upon them by this Chapter,

the Commissioner of the division in which such municipality is situated may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, convene a Committee consisting of—

(*a*) the Magistrate of the district, or the Magistrate of the division of the district,

(*b*) the Executive Engineer of the division,

(*c*) the Civil Surgeon of the district,

(*d*) and two members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Commissioner of the division, and the other by the Commissioners at a meeting;

and such Committee shall inquire into and report on the state of the Municipality.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the report of such Committee, call upon the Commissioners by a requisition in writing forwarded to the Chairman, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Chapter;

And if the Commissioners neglect, for the period of three months from the date of such publication, to comply with such requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate of the district to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Chapter, and carry out the purposes thereof in respect of roads, police, and the cleansing of the municipality; and for such purposes the Magistrate of the district shall have all the powers and rights conferred on the Commissioners and the Commissioners at a meeting, by this Act, and shall exercise such powers and rights until the said Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved the omission of the words from the beginning of the section to the words "the Commissioner of the division in which such municipality is situated" in the beginning of the second paragraph, and the substitution of the following:—

"If the Commissioner of the division shall have reason to believe that the Commissioners have failed to pay for the municipal police as required by this Act, or have failed to maintain within the limits of the municipality any road which without such limits is maintained by a District Committee under the Road Cess Act, 1871,

or have failed to maintain in proper order the roads within the municipality;

or have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleansing and conservancy of the municipality to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of any part thereof, the said Commissioners"

Also the insertion of the words "in respect of the objects mentioned in this section" after the word "chapter" at the end of paragraph 3; and the substitution of the words "the said objects" for the words "roads, police, and the cleansing of the municipality" in paragraph 4.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he was sorry he could not agree to the amendment proposed. This section very much resembled the controlling sections of the Calcutta Bill, and it gave much more power to the Commissioner of the Division than the Government itself took in the Calcutta Bill. The tendency of the section was to keep the Municipal Commissioners continually and perpetually in the leading strings of the Commissioner of the division. If the Commissioner thought not only that the Commissioners did not pay for the police, but that the roads in the municipality were not kept in proper order, or that the Commissioners did not make adequate provision for the cleansing and conservancy of the municipality, then he might convene a Committee and carry out the provisions of the law. Baboo Kristodas Pal need not repeat that the funds of mofussil municipalities were so very limited, that they were not in a position to carry out the many improvements which were enjoined by this Bill, and it would therefore be most unjust to vest the Commissioner of the division with power to step in whenever he might think that the Commissioners had not done their duty: where the police were not paid, or where the Commissioners failed to maintain, within municipal limits, roads which without such limits were maintained by a Road Cess Committee, the Commissioners might justly be called upon to make suitable provision. But in other respects, he did not think it would be consistent with the principle of the Bill to vest these large powers over Municipal Commissioners in the Commissioner of the division. They might, he thought, be trusted to exercise their

powers in other respects, especially as the Commissioner of the division, having practically a voice in the internal working of the municipality, would be necessarily acquainted with its affairs. The budget could not be passed without the sanction of the Commissioner of the division; no new work above a certain amount could be carried out without his approval; and he did not think it was necessary or desirable to vest him with further powers. He therefore suggested that the provisions of this section should be limited to those two items, namely, the maintenance of the police, and the maintenance of such roads as were under the Road Cess Committee. He would therefore move the following amendments:—

The omission of the words "or if the Commissioner of the division shall have reason to believe that the Commissioners are failing to fulfil any obligation imposed upon them by this chapter" in the first paragraph.

The substitution of the words "provide for the roads and the police in the manner provided by this Act" for the words "carry out the purposes of this chapter" in paragraph 2.

And the omission of the words "and the cleansing of the municipality" in paragraph 4.

After some conversation, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal's amendments were negatived, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's amendments were agreed to.

Sections 300 to 302 were agreed to.

Section 303 provided for the formation of Unions under Chapter III.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

"But no agricultural village intervening shall be included in such Union."

It had been affirmed at an early stage of the Bill that it was not the object to extend municipal taxation to agricultural villages; he therefore proposed the insertion of these words. It was true that these towns were not, properly speaking, municipal towns; they were in fact towns under the Chowkidaree Act XX of 1856; but agricultural villages were also not included in that Act. He found from a despatch of the Court of Directors on the passing of that Act that the object was to exclude agricultural villages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said he must again explain that this Chapter of the Bill was really a consolidation and nothing else of Act XX of 1856 and the many existing laws which have been grafted on it; and this section 303 would be found to be an exact reproduction of Act XX of 1856. There was no such exception of agricultural villages in the Act, and it might be that there had been abuses; but it was out of place to bring in such an amendment as this when the provisions of this Chapter were only a re-enactment of the existing law.

After some conversation the motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

A similar amendment was made in section 304.

Section 305 provided that the Magistrate should raise in every town the expense of the police, and such sum in addition as he might think fit for "cleaning the town or in lighting or otherwise improving it."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal thought that good drinking water was of much more practical importance than lighting, and he would therefore move that the words "in providing drinking water" be substituted for the words in lighting."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier explained that "lighting" had all along been one of the purposes to which the funds might be applied under Act XX of 1856; he would however have no objection to include "drinking water" as one of the objects in addition to lighting.

The motion as amended on the suggestion of Mr. Dampier was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 306 to 314 were agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 315.

Section 316 was agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 317.

Sections 318 to 320 were agreed to.

Section 321 provided a penalty for refusal to serve on the panchait.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of this section. The Chowkidaree Act was passed at a time when municipal institutions were just springing up into existence, and now that the Act had been in existence for twenty years, he thought the time had arrived for amending the law.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL thought it would be unadvisable to omit this section. There might be districts in which there was a difficulty to get panchaits.

After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Sections 322 to 338 were agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 339.

Section 340 specified the purposes for which rules might be framed under the Chapter, and amongst other things authorized the levy of "town duties."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the word "or town-duties" in clause 2 of the section; he believed "town-duties" were not now levied anywhere.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that this Chapter IV was a mere reproduction of the existing Act XXVI of 1850. That Act could not be introduced otherwise than at the wish of the inhabitants. He believed it was in force in two places only, Jamalpore and another, and there, under the existing Act, the mode of taxation by town duties might be adopted if it was desired. The law was considered well adapted to young towns which sprung up about railway stations, and it had been determined to reproduce its provisions in this Bill. Places under that Act had the right to make rules for defining "the persons or property within the town or suburbs to be taxed for raising the moneys necessary for the purposes of this Act, whether by house assessment or town-duties or otherwise."

After some conversation, the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 341 to 354 were agreed to.

Section 355 authorized the sale of unclaimed holdings for money due.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the section. He thought that if anybody had a right to unclaimed holdings it was the Government. If there were any holdings which were unoccupied, the conclusion was that any due which the Commissioners had in respect of such holdings ought to be written off as bad debts. But surely the Municipal Commissioners ought not to have the power of selling them off; for if nobody claimed the property within a year, the Commissioners under this section would carry the proceeds to the credit of the municipal fund. Such a power did not exist in the Calcutta Act. He thought the Government, and not the Municipality, ought to benefit in such cases, and that the ordinary law of limitation ought to apply.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the section was introduced to meet a case of this sort. An epidemic came in and persons began to leave the place. Huts were deserted and fell to pieces. The Commissioners kept down the jungle, and kept clean the premises which had been deserted, as nobody else would move in the matter. Surely the Commissioners ought to be allowed to recover anything they could in such cases. With regard to the limitation of one year, the section simply provided that the proceeds were to be transferred to the municipal fund after the expiration of one year: there was nothing to prevent a person putting in his claim within the usual limitation of three years.

The motion was negatived and the section was agreed to.

Section 356 was agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 357.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the introduction of the following section after section 357:—

"357A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, Bengal Act VI of 1870 (*an Act to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkidars*), the provisions of Part II of the said Act, relating to chowkidaree chakran lands, shall be applicable to all such lands which have been assigned before the passing of the said Act for the benefit of any part of a municipality, town, or station in which this Act may from time to time be in force, and all duties and functions which the panchait of a village or any member thereof is required to discharge under the provisions of the said Part, and all powers

which the panchait of a village or any member thereof is authorized to exercise under the said Part, shall be exercised in respect of any municipality by the Commissioners thereof."

He said hon'ble members were aware that Bengal Act VI of 1870 provided a system for securing the payment and the control of chowkidars in mofussil villages. And one of the Chapters of that Act was to the effect that chakran lands, which had been assigned to provide for the performance of police duties, might be assessed at half rates and given up to the zemindar entirely, the zemindar paying revenue on such lands at half the usual rates only, instead of their being held as before by a chowkidar who, as a condition of his tenure, was bound to give a certain amount of police service and a certain amount of service to the zemindar. It was assumed that the interest of the zemindar and the public in the chowkidar's services was half and half. There was a provision in the Act that Commissioners might be appointed to identify these chakran lands, and it enacted that the rent payable by the zemindar should be paid over to the panchait, who should devote it to the purpose of paying chowkidars. In the Burdwan district there had been a good deal of stir about this matter, and it had been found that there was a great amount of chakran lands within the limits of chowkidaree unions, and it was proposed that there the land should be assessed under the Act. But on looking at the law, Act VI of 1870, it was found that in section 3 there was a provision of which the effect was to prevent that being done within the limits of municipalities. The reason of the exclusion appeared to be this, that in framing Act VI of 1870 they were dealing with villages and not municipalities, and were providing that the rental of land should be dealt with by the panchaits who were called into existence as a part of the scheme of that Act. In municipalities and chowkidaree unions there were no such panchaits. In fact the Act was not dealing with towns at all but with rural villages; and therefore it expressly excluded from its own operation chakran lands which lay within the limits of municipalities. Section 3 of Act VI of 1870 ran as follows:—

"It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district by a sunnud under his hand and seal to appoint not less than three nor more than five persons to be a panchait in any village containing more than sixty houses, within the district of which he is in charge. Provided that no such panchait shall be appointed in any village to which the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850, or of Act XX of 1856, passed by the Legislative Council of India, or the provisions of Act III of 1864, or of Act VI of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall have been extended."

Then the subsequent sections of the law said that the sections which dealt with chakran lands should not be applied in any place where there was not a panchait. But under section 3 you might not appoint a panchait in municipalities, and therefore you could not apply the chakran provisions to such places. He thought it was obvious that it would be very desirable to deal with chakran lands within the limits of municipalities in the same manner as they were dealt with in villages under Act VI of 1870; and as on the present occasion the Council were dealing with towns, he had at the instance of the Government drafted the section which he now moved should be introduced in the Bill.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he was sorry that this important question was raised at the fag end of the discussion. The hon'ble member had given the Council his theory of the cause of the omission of the assessment of chakran lands within the limits of municipalities by referring to the fact that Act VI of 1870 provided a machinery for panchaits and for assessments, and as the Municipal Acts did not provide that machinery, therefore the chakran provisions of Act VI of 1870 did not apply to municipalities. Baboo Kristodas Pal appealed to his hon'ble friend to refer to the section which he had read, and let him say whether under Act XX of 1856 there was not a panchait in existence. Still it was enacted there that no such panchait should be appointed in villages which were under the provisions of Act XX of 1856.

In other words, the chakran clauses of Act VI of 1870 were not extended wherever Act XX of 1856 was in force, although a panchait was then in existence. Therefore the theory of his hon'ble friend did not hold good.

So there must be some other cause and some very weighty reason why the chakran clauses were not extended to such places as were under the operation of Act XX of 1856, or Bengal Acts III of 1864 and VI of 1868. Now, the

controversy about chakran lands had a long history. Hon'ble members were aware that since the year 1831 the question of bringing chakran lands under assessment had been more or less under consideration, and Committee after Committee had been appointed and officer after officer had been called upon to report upon the subject. The last of these reports was that made by Mr. MacNeille. Upon the submission of that report a Committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen was appointed to go into the whole question, and the result of its labors was the chakran clauses of Act VI of 1870. So that after many years of enquiry and deliberations the Government decided that chakran lands should be dealt with in rural villages in the manner provided by that Act. It was now proposed to extend the same provisions to municipalities.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL asked whether his hon'ble friend was aware that these lands, like others, were liable to assessment: if they were, should they be subject to double assessment? The question ought to have been considered in Select Committee first. At the first blush of the subject he was inclined to think that they ought not to be brought under municipal assessment. He did not say that if they were brought under Act VI of 1870 they should be exempt from municipal assessment; but the subject was a very important one, and should be carefully considered before the Council was asked to introduce into this Bill an innovation of this nature.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he happened to be one of the Committee on whose report Act VI of 1870 was passed; and he thought the hon'ble member labored under some slight misapprehension as to what was recommended by the Committee and embodied in the Act. The Village Chowkidars' Act merely referred to villages in which that Act was in force; and the provisions regarding chakran land were necessarily limited to those particular villages. One reason why the provisions of the Chowkidars' Act in regard to chakran land were not extended to municipalities was this, that the question of municipalities was not before the Council when that Act was discussed. Section 48 of the Act provided that:—

"All chowkidari chakran lands before the passing of this Act assigned for the benefit of any village in which a panchait shall be appointed, shall be transferred in manner and subject as hereinafter mentioned to the zemindar of the estate or tenure within which may be situate such lands."

The object of the Act was to utilize chakran lands by assessing them with rent and devoting the rent to the payment of the chowkidars. It seemed to him that the amendment was one of exclusive gain to municipalities. At present, if there was chakran land in a village the chowkidar who lived on that land was absolutely useless to the municipality. The object of the amendment was to allow the municipality to make over the land to the zemindar and receive rent for the land. Therefore, as far as the amendment went, it would be a great relief to the burden of the tax-payers.

The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) objected that this land would be subject, first, to municipal assessment, and secondly, to chowkidaree assessment. But the service rendered by the chowkidar was paid in lieu of rent; and therefore there would be no double assessment. If we left the land as it stood, chakran lands in municipalities would be liable to no assessment at all. He quite agreed that the general question of dealing with chakran lands was a very difficult one, and if any new principle had been involved in the present proposition, he should have advised that the subject be postponed for further consideration. But as he understood it, the hon'ble member merely wished to introduce into municipalities an arrangement which had already been carried out in chowkidaree unions.

After some further conversation the Council divided:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes* 3.
THE HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.	THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI.
„ MR. BELL.	„ BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.
„ MR. REYNOLDS.	„ BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.
„ SIR STUART HOGG.	
„ MR. DAMPIER.	

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier the following section was added to the Bill :—

Section 360.—"If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act,

Penalty on officers, &c., taking unauthorised fees.

or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person with the Commissioners or with any public servant or with the Government as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, as provided in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both."

The first and second schedules were agreed to.

The third schedule prescribed the maximum rates of tax for houses and carriages.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved that the schedule annexed to Act III of 1864 be substituted for this schedule. He found on comparing the two schedules that material alterations had been made in this schedule from the existing law. For instance in Act III of 1864 the charge for every four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or a pair of ponies was Rs. 1-8; in the schedule of the Bill the tax was raised to Rs. 3. Then for every four-wheeled carriage without springs the tax in the existing law was Rs. 1-8. These two classes had been amalgamated together in the new schedule, and the tax had been raised to Rs. 3. The present rate for a two-wheeled carriage on springs was Rs. 2-4; in the Bill it was Rs. 2-8. And the tax for a two-wheeled carriage without springs was at present 12 annas, whereas in this schedule it was raised to Rs. 2-8 The Bill appeared to make no distinction between carriages on springs and without springs. And as the principle of the Bill was to impose no additional taxation, he thought the schedule of the existing law should be substituted for the schedule in the Bill.

After some conversation, the Council divided :—

Ayes 3.	*Noes* 5.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgur Ali.	The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen
„ Baboo Kristodas Pal.	„ Mr. Bell.
„ Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	„ Mr. Reynolds.
	„ Sir Stuart Hogg.
	„ Mr. Dampier.

The motion was therefore negatived, and the schedule as it stood was agreed to.

The fourth and fifth schedules were agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 25th instant.

Saturday, the 25th March 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *Presiding*,
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, Kt.,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell.
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
and
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali Diler Jung, C.S.I.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said before proceeding to make the motion which stood in his name, he would ask leave to propose a verbal alteration

in the 9th schedule, which referred to the registration of deaths in the town. After the 8th column of the form prescribed in that schedule, he proposed to add the following heads of information, "residence at the time of death," and "residence previous to last illness." The object of these two additions to the form was to enable the municipality to distinguish between persons who died in the town and were actual residents of Calcutta, and those who, although they died in Calcutta, were previous to their last illness residents beyond municipal limits. The alteration had been suggested by the Health Officer, Dr. Payne, who found it difficult to distinguish between those two classes of deaths.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta be passed. In doing so, he said that since the last publication of the Bill in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and indeed since it had been considered by the Select Committee, to whom it was referred with the view of considering how far it was possible to alter the control sections so as to meet the wishes of certain memorialists, the Council had only received one memorial in a general form from the Special Committee appointed by the Justices of the Peace. Previously to that the Council had received a memorial from the Justices, in which they at a very large meeting generally approved of the Bill. That was previous to the introduction of the sections which gave to Calcutta the elective system now contained in the Bill. Since then the Justices had appointed another Committee, who had not only remonstrated against the elective system, but had made suggestions as regards particular clauses of the Bill to which they had previously given their assent; as all that the Justices had said had been fully considered by the Select Committee of this Council before whom the Justices had been represented by Counsel, he need not take up the time of the Council by referring to those matters again.

Another memorial which had also been received was from Baboo Prannath Pundit, who prayed the Council to reconsider section 143, which provided that people residing outside the municipal limits and not paying municipal taxes, should not, without the express permission of the Justices, be permitted to take water from the stand-pipes in the town. Seeing that such people did not pay the water-rate, SIR STUART HOGG did not think that it could be any hardship to enact that, without express permission, such persons should not take the water which was paid for by the residents of the town. He did not think that the representation placed in his hands deserved the consideration of the Council. He would therefore now move that the Bill be passed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said before this motion was put to the vote, he desired to say why he considered it his duty to oppose the passing of the Bill. He would not take up the time of the Council by reiterating the objections which he had taken to several portions of the Bill. He readily acknowledged the patience and courtesy with which the Council had heard his arguments and objections, as well as the various suggestions which he had made for the improvement of the Bill. He would now simply sum up the reasons upon which he considered it his duty to protest against the passing of the Bill:—

Firstly.—Because the Bill, though it professes to concede self-government to the people of Calcutta, leaves the appointment and dismissal of the Chief Executive Officer in the hands of Government, and thus destroys one of the most essential characteristics of self-government.

Secondly.—Because the Bill sanctions the union of the functions of Chairman of the Commissioners and Commissioner of Police in the hands of one person, which is detrimental to efficiency, tends to divide responsibility, and opens a door to abuse of power. This centralization of authority is not required in the interest of the town, inasmuch as the experience gained in the sister capitals of Madras and Bombay shows that the separation of the two offices works there smoothly and satisfactorily.

Thirdly.—Because the Bill sanctions additional objects for municipal expenditure, which, though optional, may be enforced at the discretion of the Commissioners, and which, when enforced, are likely to result in additional taxation. The multiplication of municipal expenditure on objects of secondary importance, when the town is burdened with a heavy debt, and its primary requirements cannot be satisfactorily met from want of funds, is much to be regretted.

Fourthly.—Because the Bill reduces the hours of the supply of water at high pressure from 17 to 3 during twenty-four hours, though it enhances the water-rate from 5 to 6 per cent. The reduction of the water-supply will place the people at considerable disadvantage and imperil the success of the drainage system.

The HON'BLE MR. BROOKES said he also desired to record his protest against the passing of this Bill. He cordially agreed in the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken. Every argument which could possibly be made use of against the various sections of the Bill which had been objected to had been brought to the notice of the Council by the hon'ble member and himself, and it now only remained for them to record their protest against the passing of the Bill that day.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE referred to the petition which had been received from Baboo Prannath Pundit regarding section 143 of the Bill. His desire was to ask the Council to consider whether they could not modify the section in some way. The provision as it stood would be to some extent a hardship on persons who were not resident in Calcutta, but who, from their residing in proximity to the town, had enjoyed the benefits which the water-supply conferred upon the residents of Calcutta. Pure and good water was wholly a matter of necessity and not a luxury to those who had been accustomed to it.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he would point out that the Bill in its present form absolutely accorded to the residents of the suburbs an advantage which they did not now possess. Under the existing law the Justices had no power whatever to grant permission to persons outside the town to take any water. But by section 143, with the view of meeting the convenience of people living outside the town, the Council had thought fit to declare that the Commissioners should have power to allow persons residing outside the town to take water from the stand-posts on such terms as the Commissioners might think fit. He did not think it was any hardship to declare by legislation that people who did not pay for the water had not the right to take water unless with the sanction of the people who did pay for it.

The motion that the Bill be passed was then put:—

Ayes—8.	*Noes*—3.
THE HON'BLE BABOO RAM SUNKER SEN.	THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGUR ALI.
„ „ JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.	„ BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.
„ MR. BELL.	„ MR. BROOKES.
„ „ REYNOLDS.	
„ SIR STUART HOGG.	
„ MR. DAMPIER.	
„ THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.	
„ MR. SCHALCH.	

So the motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Council proceeded to the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.

Section 3 declared under what classes existing municipalities would fall.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said this section was intimately connected with sections 13, 303, and 304. It might be in the recollection of the Council that when the question of forming fresh municipal unions under this Act was under consideration, he called attention to the injustice of including outlying villages in these unions, and it was at last agreed that such villages should not be included in fresh unions which might be formed under sections 13, 303, and 304. The discussions of the Council on this point showed that it recognised the injustice of including such outlying villages in municipal unions. If the injustice of including such villages in fresh unions was admitted, he did not see why the injustice should be perpetuated in existing unions; and if the opportunity were given to the Municipal Commissioners and the Government, he did not doubt that they would rectify it. Section 3 was so worded that it would not be in the power of the Commissioners or the Government to exclude these outlying villages from such unions.

Several hon'ble members had testified from their own experience to the hardship and injustice of including these villages; and therefore, in accordance with the decision already arrived at, he would move the addition to the section of the following words—

"and within six months from the date on which this Act shall come into force, the Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may exclude from the limits of the municipality such place or places as are described in sections 13, 303 and 304."

If the Council accepted the principle of the amendment, the words could be afterwards altered so as to fit into the legal phraseology of the Bill. But the broad question was that if it was unjust to include outlying villages in unions to be formed hereafter, surely the injustice was equally patent in refusing to exclude villages, already included in unions and municipalities, which ought not, according to reason and justice, to have been so included.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he must oppose this motion. No doubt the Council had by their decision in section 13 affirmed the principle that they thought the conditions imposed should be adhered to in bringing new places under municipal legislation. In so far he quite admitted that the Council had already done considerable good which the executive would, he hoped, follow in dealing with existing municipalities and municipal unions. But he must say that he thought some weight should be given to the fact of towns or tracts having been subject to a certain law for a number of years. We had said for instance that no place should be a municipality which did not contain at least three thousand inhabitants. Now, he believed that if a place had been a municipality for ten years, and it contained only two thousand inhabitants, it would not be right in effect to reduce it to the status of an agricultural village again after it had had the status and dignity of a municipality for ten years.

Then he wished the honorable gentleman to observe that the section as it was drawn left it quite open for the Commissioners to do what was proposed. It only provided that the machinery of such places should not come to a dead-lock on the passing of the Act. Everything would proceed in existing municipalities and towns according to present qualifications. But it had been specially provided that the local Government might impose other qualifications. The section provided that "unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor should otherwise direct by notification." There was therefore full power given to the Lieutenant-Governor; and the Commissioners might, and in extreme cases no doubt would, move the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise that power. At any rate it would be most dangerous for the Government to accept the amendment proposed, so far as MR. DAMPIER understood it, without ascertaining what the facts were. The Bill had now been weeks and weeks before the Council, and no notice of this amendment had been formally given. Not that he should press that ground at all, but he might say that the amendment could not be accepted by the Government without seeing how it affected the status of existing municipalities and townships.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought there were two very short objections to the amendment proposed. First, that it was opposed to the well-known principle that you ought not to change the status of a public body without giving that body notice. The effect of the amendment would be that you would alter the status of existing municipalities without giving the inhabitants any chance of being heard against the change proposed. The second objection was that it adopts the dangerous principle of giving retrospective effect to legislation. The only safe course was to apply the Bill prospectively to our municipalities, but if the amended Bill were adopted, the new principle would at once apply to all municipalities. He thought it would be very dangerous if the Council were to amend the section as proposed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said a great deal had been made of the point that this Bill was not intended to increase taxation; that was the way the argument was put. But he thought the fair way to state the case was that the Bill was mainly a Consolidation Bill, introducing minor amendments where they were desirable, but not introducing any radical changes in the law. Now, with regard to increased taxation, if an extra rupee was put on, the objection had been taken that the object of the Bill was not to increase taxation.

On the other side most sweeping innovations were introduced at the instance of hon'ble members without any objection being taken that this was mainly a Consolidation Bill.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he owed it to himself to offer an explanation on the point urged by the hon'ble mover. He said that this was a Consolidation Bill, with only a few minor alterations in the existing provisions of the law. The Council had now come to the end of the Bill, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would just state *seriatim* some of the subjects with which this Bill dealt. And he would appeal to the hon'ble member himself to say whether the many sections which had been introduced regarding conservancy, building regulations, bustees, slaughter-houses, markets, and other things, were not, to use his own expression, sweeping innovations; whether the provisions on these subjects were quite consistent with his statement of objects and reasons; and whether the single proposition which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had ventured to advance for the purpose solely of rectifying the glaring injustice which was admitted on all hands, would materially alter the character of the Bill. Of course he was entirely in the hands of the Council; but he submitted that when an injustice was admitted, and when it was a glaring injustice, no technical objection ought to prevent the Council from doing justice to the poor people in outlying villages which were unjustly included in municipal unions.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG thought that the hon'ble member's object would be better attained by an amendment of section 9. He should therefore move that to that section be prefixed the words "On the representation of the Commissioners or by his own motion."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL'S amendment was withdrawn, and Sir Stuart Hogg's amendment was agreed to.

The postponed sections 4 and 5 were agreed to.

Section 2, the interpretation section, was agreed to.

In Section 1, for the second paragraph the following clause, taken from the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Bill, was, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, substituted:—

"and it shall come into force as the local Government may direct, not being more than three months after the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General."

The preamble and title were agreed to, and the Bill as settled by the Council was ordered to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

SETTLEMENT OF RENT DISPUTES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding land, and to prevent agrarian disturbances; and moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL enquired whether the settlement of the clauses of this Bill now was to be considered final, or only provisional. If it was not the object of the Council to proceed with this Bill in a hurry, without giving an opportunity to those interested to make known their objections, he had no objection to the settlement of the clauses at the present sitting of the Council. He was informed that persons interested in this Bill were desirous of expressing their views regarding it, and they had had no time to do so since the publication of the Select Committee's report.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT stated that the settlement of the clauses would be provisional; there was every desire to afford those interested an opportunity to submit any representations they might have to make, and it was therefore, he thought, better that the Council should consider the clauses of the Bill and settle them provisionally, so that the public might see the Bill in the shape in which it was likely to be passed.

Section 3 provided that if it should appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a serious dispute existed in any tract of country as to any question in respect

of the adjustment of rents, or as to arrears of rents, the Lieutenant-Governor might declare the provisions of the Act to be in force in such place.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "in respect of the adjustment of rents or as to." His reason for making that motion was that the Bill did not provide any principle upon which the adjustment of rents was to be made. The hon'ble member had pointed out that this was merely a procedure Bill. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had since carefully considered the Bill, and found that it was provided in section 13 that the Collector should, as far as possible, follow the procedure prescribed in Act X of 1859: he might therefore follow that procedure as far as he chose. There was nothing to show that he was to be guided by the principles laid down in that Act for the enhancement of rent.

[The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL remarked that the hon'ble member was under a misapprehension. The Collector had no option, but was bound to follow the procedure of Act X of 1859 as far as possible—as far as he could go. Take the case of equitable rents; there the rule of proportion laid down in Thakooranee Dossee's case must be applied. But if the rule of proportion there laid down could not be applied, then the Collector was to be guided by his own judgment, and act according to equity and good conscience.]

None was better aware than the learned Advocate-General that the rule of proportion laid down by the High Court was not easily workable, and therefore suits would be decided according to the varying judgment of the Collectors.

It was to this wide discretion he objected. He thought the law should lay down a number of definite principles, because one principle might not be applicable to all parts of Bengal; but if certain principles applicable to the varying circumstances of different districts were adopted, the Collector would have some guide in regulating the adjustment of rents.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, during the discussions of the Select Committee certain rules had been framed by him, in conjunction with the hon'ble mover of the Bill, to enable the Collector to follow certain lines in the adjustment of rents. But they were objected to by the majority of the Committee. He for one was quite willing to agree to the motion of the hon'ble member. The grounds of enhancement were mentioned in section 17 of Act X of 1859. For instance, if the "value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot," then the Act said that a pottah should be given "at fair and equitable rates." The question in all cases was, what was the limit of enhancement. Thakooranee Dossee's case followed a certain rule of proportion, and practically one member of the proportion was not discoverable; and therefore the rule there given could not be followed. But inasmuch as the value of the produce had been increased, the Court must follow certain other rules to find out the rate of enhancement. Thakooranee Dossee's case was not exhaustive. The zemindar could not go without an increase, because the rule there laid down could not be followed. The rules which had been framed were proposed not with the view to compel the Collector to follow them, but merely to point to certain principles which he might adopt; always bearing in mind that these principles were subject to the broad principle in the Act, that the rate must be "fair and equitable." These rules would be objectionable if in point of fact they were a sort of amendment of the Rent Act. But they were not proposed in the way of amendment; and if the principles contained in them were worked fairly and practically, they might be of much assistance to the Collector in arriving at an adjustment of rent.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he had a strong objection to embody these rules in the Bill, which was not one of substantive law, but merely of procedure and jurisdiction. The result of introducing such rules, or any similar rules, would be that we should have the whole of Bengal in a blaze. An irresistible inducement would be held out to every zemindar to enhance the rents of his ryots in order that he might try the effect of these new principles. The object of the Bill was to settle disputes, not to foment them. But if these principles were inserted in the Bill, we should foment disputes throughout the length and breadth of the land. One of the principles laid down in the proposed rules was, that a zemindar might enhance the rent of his ryots by taking as a standard what

tenants-at-will in adjacent places paid for their land. What would be the result of such a principle? Why, the zemindar would only have to put up two or three fictitious ryots, and say, "these tenants are paying so much rent per beegha," and he would thus be able to enhance the rent of every ryot on his estate.

Again, MR. BELL would ask whether the three principles laid down in these rules were the only principles upon which the rates of rent could be adjusted. If rules were to be laid down, why should they not be laid down in the interest of the ryot as well as of the zemindar. But his objection was not only to the principles of these rules; he was strongly opposed to amending the substantive law of the land in a temporary measure of this sort. He felt confident that it would be most unadvisable to introduce new principles in a temporary measure of this sort, and he hoped the Council would not, when passing a temporary measure to settle disputes in regard to rent, allow a most important and substantive change in the law to be embodied as it were by a side wind in the Bill. He felt sure that these proposals would be received with great opposition throughout the country, and that it would not be within the ability of the the Council to pass the Bill without exciting the very feelings which the Bill was intended to allay.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he did not think the hon'ble member who had just spoken had quite understood the principle upon which these rules were intended to be proposed. The object of the Bill was a summary enquiry for the purpose of adjusting disputes relating to rent; and until persons who were at issue with each other could have their disputes properly settled, they would resort to other means for settling their differences. The rules were intended for the purpose of enabling the settler of disputes to use his own judgment as to which should be the proper principle upon which the dispute should be settled. If these principles were not to be introduced, and the rule in Thakoorance Dossee's case was to be the sole standard by which the Collector should be guided, then in cases where it might be impossible to ascertain the first number in the rule of proportion there laid down, namely the rate of rent at the time of the last adjustment of rents, what principle was the Collector to follow in ascertaining the rate of rent? A man was entitled to a certain proportion of the increased value of the produce, and he brought a suit to obtain that increase of rent. It was impossible to determine the enhanced rent payable, and the suit was dismissed. Did that allay disputes? The ADVOCATE-GENERAL submitted that it rather fomented disputes. Therefore, so far from the principles proposed to be laid down by these rules being calculated to foment disputes, he thought they were likely to settle disputes.

With regard to the case put of the zemindar doing something by fraud, he submitted that every principle, however fair, might be defeated by fraud. Fraud was a fact in the case. If the zemindar gained a decree by means of fraud, he deceived the judge. But the ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that such frauds would rarely be established if the Collector was vigilant and had experience of his district. Even the highest judicial tribunals miscarried sometimes in arriving at conclusions of fact. A case of fraud was exceptional: if it could be detected it would have no force.

The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had suggested that unless you had some principles upon which the adjustment of rents was to be made, what was the use of this Bill at all? Having seen the force of that objection, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought it his duty to embody some rules which might assist the Collector to determine the rate of rent in those cases in which the rule in Thakoorance Dossee's case did not apply. All that was intended was to introduce, in case of a difficulty in dividing the proportion of increase between the ryot and the zemindar in consequence of the inapplicability of the rule of proportion laid down, some principles, not as absolute rules of law, but to assist the Collector in determining in such cases what would be a fair and equitable rate of rent. He further intended that if it were found that the principles embodied in these rules worked satisfactorily, hereafter, when any proposal for the amendment of the law was before the Council, these rules might be taken into consideration. As the law stood, the Collector must decide what was a fair and equitable rent. He must first follow the ruling in Thakoorance Dossee's case; and if he could not find out the different members of the rule

of proportion there given, he must then either dismiss the suit, or he must decide according to his own judgment on the principle of what was fair and equitable. Then which was best, that, what was fair and equitable should be described by fair lines for the Collector's assistance, or that it should be left entirely to his own discretion? The matter was unanswerable that the latter was preferable to the former; that the Collector's judgment should be guided by some principles, rather than that he should be left to his unfettered discretion. It was on these considerations that the ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought some rules should be put forward in this Bill; if he thought that the rules would have the effect of fomenting disturbances, he should have been the last to have proposed them. He suggested them because he thought that they would enable the Collector to give a modified ruling in those cases in which the ruling laid down by the High Court might not apply.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, the third of the Rules which it was proposed to introduce (rule *c*) ran in this way—"by taking as the standard of comparison the rates which are generally paid by ryots having no right of occupancy in adjacent places, or in such places as the Collector may select, for lands of a similar description and having similar advantages." Now, he understood the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Bell) to consider that this rule would induce the zemindar to set up tenants-at-will paying nominal rents, and by such nominal standard to endeavour to enhance the rents of the ryots. HIS HONOR was anxious to explain, in the first place, as the learned Advocate-General had remarked, that if a zemindar did so it would be an attempt to defraud, which he should hope would not be generally followed by gentlemen in the position of zemindars, and if the attempt were made, it ought to be found out. One could fancy the Civil Court being deceived by strong and skilfully prepared evidence; but the Collector, who had every sort of information of his district, ought not to be duped by any attempt of that kind. But be that as it might, HIS HONOR was anxious to explain to the Council what was a matter of great importance, that this was the very rule, and absolutely the very principle, on which all rents of occupancy tenants were adjusted in Northern India, in the Punjab, in Oudh, and in fact throughout Northern India. He ventured to say that there was no part of India in which this question was so minutely studied as in Northern India, and there was no province in which the variety of tenures was so great as in Northern India. You took first of all the average of what was called the pergunnah rate, which was what the landlord could get in the market in the shape of rent from a tenant-at-will. That was taken as the basis of the adjustment, and favorable rents were all calculated on that basis. One man had 5 per cent. advantage as compared with ordinary rates; another man had 10 per cent.; another had 25 per cent.; and some had even 50 per cent. Hon'ble members who had served in that part of the country must be aware of this; and if the Council would consult the Punjab Tenants' Act they would see exactly the same principle laid down there. He was sanguine that something of the same kind might answer in Bengal, and it was satisfactory to see that principle suggested by so competent and experienced an officer as the learned Advocate-General. HIS HONOR did not see that this principle was open to the objection taken by the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Bell). When the substantive law declared that the Collector should determine the rent upon fair and equitable rates, it was not an amendment of the law for the Council to lay down certain principles which the Collector might take into consideration. If they should say that the Collector should not decide what he should consider fair and equitable rates, but upon some other principle, that would be an alteration of the substantive law. But what the learned Advocate-General meant was, that in arriving at what was fair and equitable, the Collector might adopt certain principles, which was nothing more than to give something for his guidance.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL observed that no one had a greater experience than himself of the value of any opinion which the learned Advocate-General might give. But he regretted that he could not, in the present instance, agree with the learned Advocate-General that these rules would not change the substantive law. It was said that the Collector need not avail himself of these rules unless he pleased. But it was surely a change in the law to allow the

Collector to make use of rules which were novel and opposed to the existing law. Then again, rule (*c*) allowed the Collector to fix the rates by a comparison with rents obtained by competition. Yet that was the very principle which thirteen judges of the High Court condemned in Hills' case; and MR. BELL thought they rightly condemned it. The rule laid down in that case was that the rates should be fair and equitable customary rates, not that they should be determined by competition. The rates of rent could only be decided by competition in a country like England, where both sides were capitalists. Any attempt to fix rates by competition in a country like this would revolutionize the whole country. It was perfectly true, as pointed out by the learned Advocate-General, that fraud invalidated all proceedings; but his objection to this rule was that it would enable zemindars to enhance rents by setting up fictitious ryots, and that it would be almost impossible to detect fraud in such cases. If the zemindar placed three or four ryots on his land, and took from them kubooliyats at very high rates, how was the Collector to say that they were not *bonâ fide* ryots. Though MR. BELL, as he had said before, had great respect for anything that emanated from the learned Advocate-General, he must remind the Council that this principle of fixing rents by competition had been condemned by thirteen Judges of the High Court. He thought the Council should pause before introducing a rule which had been so unanimously condemned. He felt convinced that if any fresh principles were introduced into this Bill, it would lead to disputes, and to one general attempt to enhance rents throughout the country. The learned Advocate-General said that the Collector very often was in great difficulty in fixing what were fair and equitable rates. When the Civil Courts had to determine what were fair and equitable rates, they had to apply certain principles for ascertaining that rate [THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—Hence the disputes.] Then, MR. BELL said, alter the substantive law. If the disputes arose from the state of the substantive law, the proper course was to amend that law. Therefore he did hope that the Council would not accede to the suggestion of the learned Advocate-General, and introduce these new principles in the Bill.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, in reference to the observations which fell from the hon'ble member who had just spoken in regard to the decision of the thirteen judges of the High Court, he would point out that the great objection to the decision taken by Sir Barnes Peacock, namely that under Act X of 1859, the equity attempted to be administered by the rule of proportion to the ryot who was fourteen years in occupation was the same as that which was dealt out to the ryot who held from the time of the permanent settlement, was not met by the other Judges. Surely a different rule should be applied to a *khoodkhast kudeemee* ryot from that which was applied to a man who was only fourteen years in possession. He did not propose to set aside the rule of proportion at all, or put forward a competitive system of letting land; he would leave it to the Collector to decide what was fair and equitable, only keeping his eye upon the rate of rent which was obtainable under the competitive principle. He merely asked the Collector to consider that broad fact; then having that fact before him, the Collector was asked to consider what was fair and equitable. The rules which were proposed were not hard-and-fast rules, but were proposed simply with the object that the Collector should take those principles into consideration in determining what was fair and equitable.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the law now left it absolutely to the Civil Court to decide what was fair and equitable in rent. It might go according to the rule of proportion, or any other rule. If it could not follow the rule of proportion given in Thakoorance Dossee's case, then it was to arrive at what was fair and equitable in some other way. But there was no rule laid down as to how the Court was to do so. Then did it amount to an alteration of the substantive law, if the Court were merely to follow one or other of three or four rules laid down for its assistance? These rules had been given to him by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. He thought them to be fair rules, and such as ought to be adopted. Some time or other the substantive law must be altered. But this was a tentative measure, and inasmuch as the Collector was left to his own discretion, and might adopt these rules or not as he thought fit, it appeared to him that there was no alteration of the substantive law.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL would freely admit that he had an object in view in the future. In case the decisions given under these rules came hereafter to be duly appreciated, and were found to allay any irritation that might exist, then they might form the groundwork of future legislation, which legislation, he thought, would be about the most important for Bengal that could be well imagined.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said there was one point in the remarks of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell) which he thought ought not to pass unnoticed. It appeared that the hon'ble member took exception to the rules proposed by the learned Advocate-General, because they had a tendency, as he thought, to affect the substantive law. Now, as had been very clearly and forcibly pointed out by the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General, where the Collector found it difficult to work out the rule of proportion, he would be left absolutely to his own judgment in coming to a decision as to what was a fair and equitable rate of rent. The question was whether it was preferable to rely on the sole and unaided judgment of the Collector, or to lay down some definite rules to assist the Collector in arriving at his judgment. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, with all deference to the hon'ble member, that if the Bill was passed in the form in which it stood, leaving everything practically to the discretion of the Collector, it would tend much more to foment disputes than the rules proposed by the Advocate-General were likely to do. The moment it was known in the mofussil that any number of ryots could petition the Lieutenant-Governor on the allegation that they were oppressed by the extortionate demands of zemindars, and any mookhtiar could work upon the imagination of the ryots and set up a "kingdom" or "raj," as was done in Pubna, they would flood the Collector with petitions for the enforcement of the law; and if the Collector were disposed to favor their views, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not be surprised if the ryots should go in *en masse* and avail themselves of this law to get a summary settlement of their rents. If the Collector were a pro-ryot collector, he would favor the ryots; but if he were a pro-zemindar Collector, he would favor the zemindar. The mischief of discretionary government of this kind was thus apparent. It would be far better not to pass any law on the subject than to pass one which would tempt the executive to favor the one class or the other according to their personal sympathies or antipathies. He would therefore strongly advocate the introduction of the proposed rules.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the discussion had now got to the point as to whether, by introducing these rules, they would be changing the substantive law or not. The question was thoroughly discussed in committee. One party held that the words "fair and equitable" had a construction put upon them by the High Court. That construction was the law of the land, and if this Council should attempt to put any other construction which it considered that the law itself would bear—if this Council attempted to put by its legislation any other construction than what the High Court had put upon those words, then the Council would be altering the substantive law of the land.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the object of the Bill was to prevent disputes. How was that to be done? Practically, if the Collector was to act according to the principles laid down in Act X of 1859, then he must be guided by the rule of proportion laid down by the High Court, and if that rule was unworkable, he would be as helpless as the Munsif now was. He must decide according to what was "fair and equitable" and therefore would have to use his own discretion. It was true that the Bill provided an appeal to the Commissioner of the division; but the Commissioner would also have to exercise his own discretion, and we should then have the discretion of one officer pitted against the discretion of another. There would be no law for the guidance of either. It was this absence of law that led to the state of things for which this Bill was intended to apply a remedy.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that was an admitted evil. The object of the Bill was limited: it did not propose to go such lengths as to provide a rule where there was none. Disputes of this nature could be better decided by the Collector than by the Commissioner. It would not be very creditable to the

Collectors if they could not settle these things better than the Civil Court. Hon'ble members knew that they had settled them in the Dacca district, and in the Pubna district exactly the same thing would have happened if precautionary measures had not been taken. Therefore experience showed that the transfer of the jurisdiction in cases of this sort was beneficial.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that there was a very material difference made in the Bill in Select Committee. As the Bill stood before, the Lieutenant-Governor was to state the "matters" to be decided by the Board after a general enquiry. The majority of the Select Committee had inserted the words "of fact" after the word "matters." That made a very wide difference in the intention of the Bill as introduced by the mover; because the original intention was that the Board should lay down general instructions for the guidance of the Collector in the settlement of these suits, whereas now the Collectors would have to arrive at a finding at their own discretion.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he was quite aware of the change. Under the Bill as introduced, the Board of Revenue was empowered to lay down any principles they might think fit; now, they would be restricted to the finding of facts. So the discretion of the Collector was absolute with regard to the application of principles, with the exception of course of an appeal to the Commissioner, which was also allowed by the original Bill. Therefore the alteration made by the Select Committee made the Bill more objectionable than it was before.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed—Suppose the Collector said, "I find that the rule laid down in Hills' case is unworkable, because I cannot find what was the value of the produce at the time the rate of rent was fixed; therefore I will follow one or other of these principles." Would it be said that he did not follow a good rule, if he followed one of the rules which were proposed to be laid down in the Bill? That was all the ADVOCATE-GENERAL desired, namely, that there should be laid down certain principles for the assistance of the Collector in arriving at what was "fair and equitable." He was pretty clear in his own mind that if some such rules were not laid down the Bill would be useless. If the Government thought that a simple transfer of jurisdiction would be sufficient, he had nothing to say against such transfer. But when it was seen how utterly impossible it was in some cases to apportion the increased produce between the zemindar and the ryot, he doubted very much whether a mere transfer of jurisdiction was enough. Could it be expected that a sick person would be healed merely by calling in a new doctor: what was required was a new doctor with new appliances?

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was true that the proposal was to call in a new doctor (the Collector) without any new appliances, except such as he possessed from his position as a revenue officer. But the one doctor was better than the other, as every zemindar knew and as was proved by what had happened in the Eastern districts.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he should like, if he could, to insert some such rules as those proposed by the learned Advocate-General. They seemed to him not to go very far, and they were perfectly harmless: they could do no harm, and they might do good. They were worded with the hon'ble gentleman's usual skill and carefulness, combined with the knowledge and practical experience of the hon'ble mover. First the rules said that the Collector should fix the rate of rent upon a certain principle, which was the very principle which had been affirmed by the High Court as to the rule of proportion. But suppose the Collector was unable to determine the rent by the rule of proportion, then he might (not omit it) but go by one of the three rules here proposed. Rule (*a*) was a very harmless one. It provided that the rent should represent such portion of the gross produce of the land as should be considered "fair and equitable." The rule was not very definite, but it was perfectly harmless. Then rule (*b*) provided that the rent should represent such portion of the net profits of the land as should be "fair and equitable." That also was a very harmless rule. Rule (*c*) was no doubt very important. It provided that the Collector should take as the standard of comparison the rates obtained by competition, and adjust the rent by taking

such proportion of such competition rates as he should consider "fair and equitable." That was the practice in other parts of India, where these things were more particularly considered. The rules appeared to HIS HONOR to be good rules, but there was this objection to them, that they might cause apprehension to arise that a change in the substantive law was being made: whereas the real object of the Act was a mere transfer of jurisdiction; and secondly, perhaps the majority of the Council would not agree to these rules being inserted in the Bill.

The question of trying to alter the substantive law was under separate consideration. HIS HONOR derived encouragement in pressing on the matter from what he heard from the learned Advocate-General, and if the Government succeeded in their endeavors, it would be one of the greatest boons which could be conferred upon the inhabitants of these provinces. He was not without hope of being able to frame some Bill, which he should submit separately for the consideration of the Council. But it was an objection to put in what he might call a jurisdiction Bill any rules of this description. Nevertheless, looking at the uncertainty of their being able to pass a larger law of that kind, he was personally in favor of these rules being introduced. But if these rules could not properly be inserted in the Bill, he was willing not to have the rules and to pass the Bill without them, as it would enable the Government to do by law what had been done in the Dacca district without law. They had done the thing to the satisfaction of both parties in Dacca; but in an old established province like Bengal they could not answer for being able to succeed again. That was an argument for passing this Bill, which provided for nothing more than a mere transfer of jurisdiction. Therefore if the Council were in favor of accepting these rules he should be glad; but if they did not approve of the rules being included in the Bill, he should be content to see the Bill pass without them.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said, as a member of the Select Committee on this Bill he felt it his duty to say that he thought there were very strong objections to these proposed rules. They would have the effect of giving rise to serious apprehensions amongst the ryots that the law was being altered to their disadvantage, and he thought, with all deference to the learned Advocate-General, that they did to some extent alter the substantive law. It was true that the first clause declared that the Collector was to fix the rate of rent according to the rule of proportion laid down by the High Court; but the working of the rule of proportion was limited by the latter part of the clause to a period of five or ten years before the date of the institution of the suit. That MR. REYNOLDS believed was an entirely new provision.

Then it appeared to him that the tendency of these sections would be that the Collector would not fix his mind so entirely to the necessity of working out the rule of proportion. They gave him not exactly an alternative procedure, but one which was much easier to follow than working out the rule prescribed by the High Court. He feared that, under the temptation of these rules, some Collectors might be induced to say, more readily than they ought to do, that they could not apply the rule of proportion, and might therefore proceed to fix a "fair and equitable" rate of rent according to their own judgment of what was fair and equitable. He thought that such a result was very undesirable. It appeared to him that if they passed the Bill as it stood, the rule of proportion would have to be applied; and it seemed to him that the tribunals established under this Bill would have much better opportunities of applying that rule than the Civil Courts. Therefore he thought the Council ought to allow the tribunals established under this Bill to see whether they could not work out the rule of proportion, while the Government were considering how far they could work out an amendment of the law in a separate measure.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he for one did not believe that these rules would make any change in the substantive law. He believed it was perfectly within the competency of the Council to pass the Bill with these rules, and he was sure that if they could do so they would do a great deal of good. But whether they could do so he felt doubtful on account of the differences in the country. He greatly regretted the difficulty he feared would arise. He however felt

bound to say, in justice to the learned Advocate-General, that every one of these rules would so far conduce to peace and quietness in the country. But still if the Council could not pass them, he was quite willing to do without them. He would rather take the Bill without these rules, than risk its safety by inserting them if there was no prospect of the Bill being so passed. He had to look of course not only to what his own opinion might be, but what he thought might be the opinion of the country generally and of the authorities into whose hands the Bill might fall.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said it appeared to him to be of doubtful propriety to insert in the Bill any rules such as these. The rule of proportion as laid down by the High Court in Hills' case was found not to be workable, and could not be worked by the Civil Court, and the present attempt was to see whether the Collector would be able to work it out. He would be in a better position to do so than the Civil Court; he would be able to visit the place personally, and he would have more opportunity of settling disputes by his personal influence. The Civil Court, on the other hand, was only expected to send an amin to the spot, to find out how the rule of proportion should be worked, and the Court must rely upon the report made by the amin.

There was another reason why it appeared to BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE objectionable to embody any rules in the Bill. It was provided that if the Collector failed to apply the present rule of proportion he might fall back upon one or other of these rules. That, he thought, would open a door to the litigant parties to dispute the Collector's judgment upon other points before the Commissioner in appeal. Therefore upon these grounds it appeared to him that it was not the province of the legislature to lay down any indefinite rules for the guidance of the Collector.

The question was then put that the following section be inserted in the Bill after section 14:—

"14A. Whenever in any suit instituted under the provisions of this Act it shall appear to the Collector that a ryot having a right of occupancy is liable to enhancement of the rent previously paid by him on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land held by him have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot;

or whenever in any such suit it shall appear to the Collector that such ryot is entitled to claim an abatement of the rent previously paid by him on the ground that the value of the produce of the productive powers of the land held by him have been decreased by any cause beyond the power of the said ryot,

the Collector shall, if possible, fix the rate of rent payable by such ryot so that it shall bear the same proportion to the rent which he previously paid for the same lands as the present average gross value of the produce of such lands bears to the average gross value of the produce of such lands at the time when the rent of such ryot was last fixed, or at any subsequent time during the tenancy of such ryot (not being less than $\binom{\text{five}}{\text{ten}}$ years before the institution of such suit) in respect of which such average gross value can be ascertained;

but if in any such suit the Collector shall not be able to ascertain to his satisfaction the average gross value of the produce of such lands as it existed at the time when the rent of the ryot was last fixed, or at any subsequent time during the tenancy of such ryot, not being less than $\binom{\text{five}}{\text{ten}}$ years before the date of the institution of such suit,

the Collector may determine the rate of rent payable by such ryot according to any of the following methods:—

(*a*) by fixing the rent of the ryot so that it shall represent such portion of the existing average gross value of the produce of the land held by him as the Collector shall consider fair and equitable with reference to the circumstances of each case;

(*b*) by fixing the rent of the ryot so that it shall represent such portion of the average net profits of the land held by him (after deducting from the average gross annual value of the produce of such lands such a sum as may be deemed proper on account of costs of production and disposal of such produce) as the Collector shall consider fair and equitable with reference to the circumstances of each case;

(*c*) by taking as the standard of comparison the rates which ryots having no right of occupancy pay in adjacent places, or in such places as the Collector may select for lands of a similar description and having similar advantages; and by fixing the rates of rent to be paid by the ryot having a right of occupancy at such percentage below the rent which would be paid for the same lands by ryots having no right of occupancy as the Collector may consider fair and equitable with reference to the circumstances of each case."

The Council divided—

Ayes 6.		*Noes* 4.	
THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI.		THE HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.	
,, ,, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.			
,, ,, MR. BROOKES.		,, ,, MR. BELL.	
,, ,, BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.		,, ,, ,, REYNOLDS.	
,, ,, MR. DAMPIER.		,, ,, SIR STUART HOGG.	
,, ,, THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.			

The motion was therefore carried.

Sections 4 to 29, as well as sections 1 and 2 and the preamble and title, were severally agreed to

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

Saturday, the 30th March 1876.

Present:

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General, presiding,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the lower provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal be taken into consideration, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 5 and 6 were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following amendments were made in section 7:—

In paragraph 3, last time, for "shall be deemed to be the rental of the land, was substituted "may, if the Collector think proper, be deemed, &c."

In paragraph 5, line 5 of the same section, after "estate" was substituted "subject only to the payment of a fixed amount of rent."

Sections 8 to 10 were agreed to.

In section 11, lines 3 to 6, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following amendment was made:—

For the words "no partition of an estate shall be made if the result of such partition would be to form any separate estate," were substituted "if the application shall have been admitted, no partition shall be carried out in accordance with such application if the separate estate of the applicant for such partition would be"

Sections 12 to 36 were agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 37.

Sections 38 to 46 were agreed to.

Section 47 provided for the formation of an Estates' Partition Fund, and declared what costs should be chargeable to such fund. Clause (c) of the section was as follows:—

"(c) the pay and allowances of any Deputy Collector who is employed exclusively in making partitions in the district, or such proportion as the Collector may think proper of the pay and allowances of any Deputy Collector who is partly employed in making such partitions."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of this clause. Under the existing law the pay and allowances of Deputy Collectors employed in making partition were not charged to the proprietors. And the reason was obvious. There were many administrative acts performed by the Government for the benefit of different classes of the community. Inasmuch as the Government was the guardian of the public, it was bound to perform certain duties for the benefit of the public. Surveys were undertaken for the benefit of the community, but the Government did not charge the cost of surveys to the landowners. In the same way, in the management of wards' estates, the Collector, the Commissioner of the division, the Board of Revenue, all attended to the affairs of such estates, but no such charge was made to the proprietors. He did not see why any difference should be made in the case of butwarah proceedings. It was reasonable and just that all establishments entertained for butwarah proceedings should be paid by the proprietors interested—the ameens, the chainmen, peons and other subordinate establishment. But the Deputy Collector formed a link of the great chain of administration, and Baboo Kristodas Pal saw no reason why the Deputy Collector's services should be charged to the estates for superintending the work of partition. One great object of the Bill was to lessen the cost of butwarah proceedings. The Council was doubtless well aware that the great expensiveness of butwarahs was one of the chief obstacles in its way. But the charge proposed to be thrown on the estates on account of the pay and allowances of the Deputy Collector would be a serious charge; and as butwarah proceedings hung on for years, and although this Bill simplified the proceedings, still it would take many years to complete a partition, this charge would consequently amount to a very large sum. He would therefore move that, in accordance with the existing law, this clause be omitted, and that no charge be made to the estates on account of the pay and allowances of the Deputy Collector.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said this was almost the only important point on which the Select Committee did not come to an unanimous conclusion. It was first proposed that a portion of the Deputy Collector's salary should form a charge of the partition costs leviable from the proprietors in every instance; that was to say, if the Deputy Collector was engaged once a month in any butwarah proceeding, still some small portion of the Collector's pay should be charged as costs of the proceedings. Subsequently, after a good deal of discussion, the Committee adopted a sort of compromise, and it ended as was seen in the Bill. It would be observed that by section 42, in all ordinary sporadic cases of butwarah, this item of the pay of the Deputy Collector was not included, as it was proposed under section 47 to do in cases where the whole or any great portion of the Deputy Collector's time was given up. Then we came to section 43, which provided for the formation of an Estates' Partition Fund: instead of providing that the cost of each butwarah should be settled by itself, and paid by itself, section 43 provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the six last preceding sections, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that in any district a fund to be called the "Estates' Partition Fund" should be formed. There were some districts, Tirhoot and Cuttack for instance, in which butwarahs were extremely numerous, and were sufficient fully to occupy the time of one Deputy Collector. Where butwarahs were so systematically made, and on such a large scale as to require the attention of a special Deputy Collector, a partition fund would be formed to which all receipts should be credited, and out of which all establishments and other expenditure should be paid. In the section to which an amendment was now proposed were given the items of cost which should be chargeable out of this estates' partition fund, *i.e.*, should be chargeable to proprietors where partitions were numerous enough to make it worth while to make a joint stock concern of the funds; and to have a regular establishment for the purpose, instead of its being appointed ticca for each particular case as it arose. The majority of the Committee thought where butwarahs were effected in such large numbers, it would be quite fair that the pay of the Deputy Collector should be charged, inasmuch as his services were immediately and solely devoted to the benefit of the proprietors of estates and not for the general good of the country.

After some conversation the Council divided:—

Ayes 4.			*Noes* 4.		
The Hon'ble	Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali.		The Hon'ble	Mr. Bell.	
,,	,,	Baboo Kristodas Pal.	,,	,,	Mr. Reynolds.
,,	,,	Baboo Ramshunker Sen.	,,	,,	Mr. Dampier.
,,	,,	Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	,,	,,	The President.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the Noes.

So the motion was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 48 to 82 were agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 83.

Sections 84 to 89 were agreed to.

Section 90 ran as follows:—

"Whenever the dwelling-house of one proprietor, with the offices, building, and grounds immediately attached thereto, shall have been included in the separate estate of another proprietor, and the annual rent to be paid in perpetuity in respect of the land occupied thereby shall have been fixed by the Deputy Collector and stated in the paper of partition, as provided in section 87, the proprietor whose dwelling-house, offices, and buildings have been included as aforesaid may apply to the Deputy Collector for permission to redeem the annual rent so fixed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

"And the Deputy Collector shall give such permission, unless he shall be of opinion that such redemption would endanger the safety of the land revenue for the payment of which the separate estate in which such dwelling-house, buildings, offices and grounds have been included will be liable."

The necessity of this amendment had forced itself upon his conviction since the Select Committee had reported upon the Bill. The point was considered in committee, and he with others then thought this precaution would be necessary, but since then he had reason to think differently. When the dwelling-house of one proprietor by the process of butwarah was placed within the separate estate assigned to another proprietor, the Bill provided that the owner of the dwelling-house should hold the land occupied by it at the jumma to be fixed by the Deputy Collector in perpetuity. Then this section went on to say, not only should the proprietor have the benefit of holding the land on which the house stood at a fixed jumma, but he might convert it into a rent-free holding by redeeming the fixed rent assigned to it by the Deputy Collector by the payment of a capitalized sum, as in the section described. The question was whether this provision was sufficient for the protection of the interests of the Government. Take the case of a small estate broken up into four separate estates, A, B, C, D, each very small. It might happen that in the particular separate estate A a considerable portion of the area was occupied by the dwelling-house and yard and immediate premises of another proprietor, not the proprietor of estate A but of estate C. In that case, on the land which was so occupied might be imposed a fixed jumma of say Rs. 5. It might so happen that the Government revenue of the whole separate estate A was only Rs. 8. Now, under the provisions of this Bill, C might redeem the rent of the land on which his dwelling-house was situated by a capitalized payment to the proprietor A, so that the separate estate A would remain with assets of Rs. 3 only out of which to meet a sudder jumma of Rs. 8; or in other words, the assets would be reduced to an amount below the amount for which proprietor A was liable. It could not be denied that this danger might exist. Mr. Dampier thought it would be better to give the Deputy Collector authority to refuse to allow the rent to be redeemed on this ground, if he thought it necessary to do so.

The motion was agreed to.

A similar amendment was, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, made in section 91.

Sections 92 to 103 were agreed to.

Section 104 provided that lands held rent-free were not to be divided, but might be left appertaining jointly to all the separate estates which were formed out of the parent estate.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following words were added to the section :—

"Provided that such lands or any of them may be allotted among the different separate estates with the consent of all the proprietors of the parent estate, but not otherwise."

Section 105 provided :—

"Whenever the Deputy Collector shall find in the parent estate any lands which are held at a fixed rent on a patni or other permanent intermediate tenure created by all the proprietors of the parent estate or their predecessors, the Deputy Collector may either—

(1) Assign lands which are held on such tenure and the assets thereof entirely to one or more of the separate estates, the rental being calculated as provided in exception two or in exception three (as the case may be) of section 7 ; or

(2) Leave such lands unassigned to any separate estate, and specify in the partition papers and proceedings that the lands are left appertaining jointly to all the separate estates in the proportion which each separate estate bears to the parent estate."

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the question had been raised by Mr. Money of a case where nine out of ten proprietors admitted that the tenure was created by all the proprietors of the estate, and the tenth proprietor denied that it was so created. No procedure was provided by which the Deputy Collector should ascertain the facts of the case. To get over this difficulty, MR. DAMPIER proposed the substitution of the words "falling within exception 2 or exception 3 of section 7" for the words "created by all the proprietors of the parent estate or their predecessors" in line 5 of this section.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that the point raised by Mr. Money in connection with this section was not satisfactorily answered. He raised the question of what was to be the procedure where nine proprietors admitted the creation of the tenure and the tenth did not. Was he to reject the tenure because one proprietor out of ten did not acknowledge its reality; or was he to accept the acknowledgment of the nine proprietors and reject the objection raised by the tenth ?

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was decidedly of opinion that where a tenure was acknowledged by nine proprietors to have been created and to be valid against all the proprietors, and its creation and validity was denied by the tenth, the Collector should not recognize the tenure, but should divide the lands of such tenure between the different estates created by such partition. After all the only difference would be that the Collector would, on the papers, divide the ryottee rental of the lands, instead of the tenure-holder's rental, among the different separate estates. Rights would not be affected.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

Sections 106 to 109 were agreed to.

Section 110 was passed after an unimportant amendment.

Sections 111 to 137 were agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen a clause was inserted in section 138, giving an appeal from the decision of the Deputy Collector to the Collector, when fixing the rent to be paid under section 87 by one proprietor for the land and dwelling-house belonging to him but situate in the separate estate allotted to another proprietor. And a clause was inserted in section 139, giving a similar appeal from the Collector to the Commissioner.

The remaining sections of the Bill, with the schedule and the preamble and title, were agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 1st April.

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTHORIZED LODGING-HOUSES FOR STUDENTS AT GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATON.

Calcutta, the 10th April 1876.

READ—

A Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 30th August 1875, on the establishment of authorized lodging-houses for students at Government colleges and higher English schools.

A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1365, dated the 20th March 1876, reporting on the measures to be taken for carrying out the directions of the Minute.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of the 30th August 1875 referred to the establishment of hostels or lodging-houses as a matter subsidiary to higher education in which the Government might possibly be able to render help to students and their parents. The plan proposed was that the heads of colleges, high schools, and zillah schools should be authorized to establish lodging-houses, and to appoint some of the native masters to supervise them, each master so appointed receiving a capitation grant, varying according to circumstances, from four annas to eight annas per month for each student who might lodge with him. Thus, a master accommodating 50 students in his lodging-house might receive from Government Rs. 25 per month, of which part would be for the trouble of supervision, and part to assist in meeting the expenses which he would have to incur. This grant would be independent of the payments made by the students themselves, which would be arranged between the students and the master, and would vary according to the character of the accommodation provided.

2. The letter of the Director of Public Instruction reports on the applications which have been made for grants upon the system indicated in the Minute. From some districts replies have not yet been received, and in others it is found either that satisfactory arrangements already exist for the lodging and boarding of the pupils, or that none of the masters is willing to take the trouble and risk of establishing a lodging-house. But there remain a considerable number of districts which have expressed a wish to avail themselves of the assistance which the Minute offers to them.

3. Lodging-houses or hostels for Hindu students already exist in Calcutta, Hooghly, Berhampore, Patna, and Dacca. The Calcutta hostel was established about 15 years ago, chiefly through the exertions of the late Professor of the Presidency College, Baboo Peary Churn Sirkar. It is assisted by Government to the extent of Rs. 50 per month, which pays half the rental of the house; but the institution has not proved self-supporting, and the Director attributes this want of success to the situation of the building, which is at too great a distance from the Presidency College and from the Hindu and Hare Schools. Mr. Woodrow remarks that there is a piece of Government land on the west of the Senate House which would be an eligible site for a new lodging-house, and he proposes, if Government will give this land, to appeal to the public for subscriptions to erect a suitable building. The Lieutenant-Governor will direct enquiries to be made regarding the proposed site; and if the result of these enquiries should be satisfactory, he will have much pleasure in granting the land, and in authorizing the invitation of subscriptions for the erection of the building. He trusts that the liberality of native gentlemen, which has been so often shown in the carrying out of other works of public usefulness, will not be wanting in the realization of a scheme which is calculated to be of so much advantage to the best interests of education.

4. The hostel at Berhampore is supported partly by Government aid and partly by the interest of a fund locally subscribed. Its financial condition is reported to be satisfactory. At Hooghly the hostel receives a monthly grant of Rs. 44 from Government; but it is not self-supporting even with this assistance.

At Dacca and Patna grants of Rs. 200 were made for establishing the hostels, and advances were also given, which were to be repaid from the receipts. These advances, however, have not been refunded; and in the case of the Dacca hostel, the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed that repayment shall not be enforced.

5. The Director recommends that grants, not exceeding Rs. 500 per annum, should be made to each of the above institutions. It is not quite clear whether he intends this subvention to be in lieu of, or in addition to, the capitation grants proposed in the Minute. Considering the importance of maintaining these lodging-houses at the principal centres of education, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction grants of Rs. 500 per annum to each of these hostels, and, in addition, to allow head-money at the rate of eight annas in each of the mofussil colleges, and at the rate of Re. 1 in the Calcutta hostel, in consideration of the greater expenses which attend a residence in the Presidency town.

6. At Midnapore and Ranchi the District School Committees propose to erect the necessary buildings from the surplus funds of the schools, and apply for head-money at the full rate of eight annas. These grants will be given as soon as it is certified to the Director that the buildings are ready for the accommodation of students.

7. The District Committees of Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Noakholly have applied for Government grants for the erection of buildings, in addition to the head-money sanctioned by the Minute. The Cuttack Committee also ask for a sum of Rs. 500 as a preliminary grant. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it is not in his power to comply with these additional applications, though quite willing to give the head-money according to the sanctioned scale. The object is one to which the surplus funds of a school may very properly and usefully be devoted; and the scheme indicated in the Minute did not contemplate any further assistance from Government than the amount of the capitation grant.

8. At Shahabad, Sarun, and Pooree the District Committees have expressed a desire to adopt the system, and have applied for head-money; but it is not explained how the necessary buildings are to be provided. As in the cases of Midnapore and Ranchi, the grants asked for will be made on a certificate being given that suitable buildings have been erected or rented for the purpose.

9. At Rungpore the District Committee have proposed to place the master of the normal school in charge of the lodging-house; but as the normal school at that station will not be permanently retained, this arrangement will require to be modified.

10. At the mofussil colleges the hostels will be under the supervision and control of the College Principals. The Calcutta Hostel, which is not attached to any special educational institution, will be under the supervision of the Inspector of the Presidency Circle. Hostels which may be opened in connection with zillah schools will be supervised by the circle inspectors. It will be understood that these officers are not called upon to exercise any minute interference with the details of management, or with the terms upon which students are boarded and lodged, but it will be their province to satisfy themselves that the hostels are conducted in such a manner as to justify the continuance of Government assistance to them.

11. The Director is requested to call for and submit proposals from those districts which have not yet replied to the Minute.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORMATION OF A BOTANICAL GARDEN AT RUNGAROON, IN THE DARJEELING DISTRICT.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 14th September 1875.

It seems to me that the time has come when a Botanical Garden should be established at or near Darjeeling for the cultivation of plants, shrubs, and trees suitable to the soil and climate of the Eastern Himalayas. Rich as are the hills around Darjeeling in many beautiful sorts of trees, they are yet destitute of one of the most remarkable natural orders of the Himalayan region, namely the *Coniferæ*, the cedars, firs, pines, larches, spruces, cypresses, and others which are such usual and striking objects in other parts of the mountainous country. The culture of these various and noble species has to a slight extent been commenced at Darjeeling, and will, I hope, be carried on perseveringly. The culture of many species of the *Rhododendron* genus, which are found in such magnificence in the higher parts of the Darjeeling district, and of the neighbouring State of Sikkim, is scarcely undertaken at all at Darjeeling, though it doubtless might be begun there under extraordinary advantages. The *Erythrina* and other flowering trees and shrubs which already grow there might be cultivated yet more extensively. The growth of a large tea industry in the surrounding districts, the approach of the railway, the proximity of the cinchona plantations, the presence of the head-quarters of the Forest Department of Bengal during several months in each year, and other material causes, combine to afford encouragement for an undertaking of this description on the part of Government, and to promise the successful issue of such efforts as might be made for the advancement of practical science and for the public benefit.

Thus many botanical experiments of much value might be, and ought to be, carried out in the Darjeeling district, a locality so highly favored by nature, if a good site were available. It is not, however, easy to find such a spot. After examining possible sites in various directions and at various altitudes in these hills, I arrive at the conclusion that the place known as the Rungaroon Gardens affords quite the best site for the purposes above indicated. It is situated on a slope at the lower edge of the great forest which clothes the Senchal Mountain; its altitude of about 6,000 feet, somewhat lower than that of Darjeeling (7,000 feet), constitutes an advantage; its distance, six miles from Darjeeling, is convenient; it is easily accessible from the road between Darjeeling and the Cinchona plantations at Rungbee; it has an excellent soil, watered during most months of the year by running streams; it has trees of the *Coniferæ* order, planted some years ago, and already flourishing. It is therefore proved by experiment to be well suited to one of the main objects of our botanical culture. It was originally cleared and laid out in 1863 by the Cinchona Plantation Establishment, and its general arrangement had the advantage of professional knowledge. I propose, therefore, that this spot should be devoted to the purpose of a Botanical Garden for the Darjeeling district. And I desire that the Commissioner will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of considering the details of this project, for the carrying out of which I greatly rely on his good offices and exertions.

The land and the buildings erected by the Cinchona Department, but now unused, are the property of Government, but they, together with other lands, the whole amounting to about 800 acres, have been temporarily made over to a private gentleman on a lease which is terminable on the giving of three months' notice before the end of the official year. I request that due notice be given before the end of the current official year 1875-76 for the termination of the lease in respect to so much of these lands as may be required for the Botanical Garden, that is, in respect to an area not exceeding one hundred acres round about the existing buildings. This much of area, or as much less as the Commissioner may consider expedient, must be resumed by Government for its Botanical Garden.

Within the abovementioned area of 800 acres, there is situate a valuable forest of about 300 acres, regarding which separate instructions have been

given that it be included in the adjoining reserved forests and placed under the Conservator of Forests. Due notice regarding the termination of the lease in respect to these lands also should be given by the proper authority. The Conservator will, however, determine the exact amount of land to be taken over by his department. Thus 100 plus 300, in all 400 acres, or thereabouts, will be reserved for Government.

Regarding the remainder of the area, namely 400 acres, the Commissioner is authorized either to continue the lease to the present lessee, or to make such other arrangements as he may deem best. I would place the Botanical Garden under the sole control of the Commissioner, who will work through the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

For the repair of the existing buildings on the gardens, I will allow the sum of Rs. 2,000 from "Provincial Services." For the remainder of the expenses, that is, for the stocking and keeping up of the gardens and the current repairs of the buildings, I shall expect local resources to provide. The expenditure required in the first instance for the improvement and extension of the existing garden may be defrayed from the balance of the Local Improvement Fund. The annual cost of maintaining the garden may be met from the resources placed at the disposal of the district authorities under my Minute of the 9th November 1874. Such charges will be fixed as the Commissioner may deem expedient for the admission of visitors and for the sale of plants, &c., to individuals. Any sums realized from these sources might be credited to the local revenue referred to above.

I am sure that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, with his subordinates, will appreciate the value of this garden as a local institution, and will do their best to extend its usefulness to the whole neighbourhood.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. D2, dated Darjeeling, the 7th March 1876.

From—F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 2636T, dated the 14th September last, on the subject of the formation of a Botanical Garden at Rungaroon near the Darjeeling station, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, showing the progress that has been made up to date in carrying out the project for the formation of the garden.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor by his Minute sanctioned the appropriation of a portion of the Local Improvement Fund to this work, but did not specify the amount up to which it might be drawn upon. Mr. Edgar estimates his full requirements at Rs. 5,000, and I have authorized a gross expenditure from the fund for the purposes of the garden not exceeding that amount. I have directed the Deputy Commissioner to sell a portion of the securities in which the capital of the Improvement Fund is invested to realize the amount required.

3. I believe, however, that the confirmation by Government of the permission to realize this property is needed, and I request early orders on the subject.

4. I would also draw especial attention to paragraph 6 of Mr. Edgar's letter. It certainly was understood at the time that this project of resuming possession of Rungaroon, theretofore assigned in lease for agricultural purposes, was under discussion, that the Forest Department would, in consideration of the advantages accruing thereto from this transaction, forego all claim to the cost of timber. I have now to request that the Government in its Revenue Department will now ratify that implied compact, and order the remission of the amount of the bill submitted by the Assistant Conservator, which amounts to Rs. 330 The timber was used in the repairs of the two bungalows, the cost of which is met from the Lieutenant-Governor's assignment (Rs. 2,000) from provincial resources.